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ACCORD REACHED WITH MEXICO ON PAYMENT FOR OIL

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 May 81 p 16

[Text] The agreement between the Governments of Jamaica and Mexico for the payment of oil supplies from Mexico was signed in Mexico City on Wednesday.

Signing on behalf of the Bank of Jamaica was the Jamaican Ambassador to Mexico, Mr Louis Boothe. He was accompanied by Mrs Ann Trouth, Counsellor in the Jamaican Embassy.

According to a news release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Boothe said that this gesture by the Mexican Government was an indication of a genuine desire to foster economic cooperation in the region. It was also a positive contribution towards the economic progress of the respective territories.

The signing of the agreement, he continued, was the culmination of efforts by the Government of Mexico to provide balance of payments assistance to countries in Central America and the Caribbean whose economies had been adversely affected in recent times by world economic conditions.

He paid tribute to the Presidents of Venezuela and Mexico for their initiative which led to the signing of the Energy Co-operation Programme for Central America and the Caribbean on August 3, 1980.

He also expressed appreciation to the Banco Central de Mexico for making it possible for all shipments of oil to Jamaica to date, to be paid for before the credit agreement was signed.

Jamaica, he said, was embarking on a programme of economic reconstruction and development with the help of multilateral agencies, commercial banks and friendly countries. He therefore expressed the hope the agreement signed between Jamaica and Mexico would serve to strengthen relationships between both countries and pave the way for even wider and deeper relationships in the future for the mutual benefits of "our people," the news release said.

CSO: 3025

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Caracas, 15 May (AFP)--The Energy Ministry weekly newsletter reports that Venezuelan oil production as of 13 May was 2,189,000 barrels a day, an increase of 21,000 barrels a day over the same period in 1980. The newsletter also reports that in the week ending 13 May, Venezuela produced 2,124,000 barrels a day in the following percentages: 27.38 percent light crude, 35.38 percent medium crude and 37.24 percent heavy crude. Additionally, it states that exports of crude and byproducts averaged 1,740,000 barrels a day as of 6 May, a 5.23 percent decrease from the same period in 1980. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 May 81 PA]

CSO: 3010/1352

'LA NACION' REPORTS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Multiparty Statement

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Apr 81 p 20

[Text] --In a multiparty declaration signed in Santa Fe, the reestablishment of "the full rule of law" is demanded to "ensure public liberties, without restrictions, without euphemisms." The document goes on to say, "The natural consequence is the lifting of martial law, with all its implications."

The document was signed by leaders of the following parties: Justicialist, Intransigent, Popular Socialist, Movement for Integration and Development (MID), Unified Socialist, Christian Revolutionary, Communist and the Popular Leftist Front (FIP). The parties also demand "the immediate release of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, and all the political and labor union prisoners and those who have been imprisoned without cause."

Although representatives of the Radical Civic Union, Popular Line and the Progressive Democratic Party participated in the meetings during which the document was drawn up, they did not sign it.

--Members of the Movement To Reaffirm the Justicialist Doctrine of Mendoza (an internal branch whose national leader is Dr Raul Materna) asserted that "our acceptance of the Armed Forces' invitation to consolidate the national opinion movement that is to create a stable, representative, republican, federal system of government, does not in any way imply that we have the intention of creating a new political party."

--Spokesmen of the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) reported that the ambassador to Rome, Dr Rafael Martinez Raymonda, will return to our country in early June to resume the leadership of that group.

They claimed that Martinez Raymonda declined offers to continue in his current job, to serve as ambassador to Brazil or to join the cabinet of presidential advisers.

--The head of the provincial committee of Popular Line, Dr Jorge Arballo, stated in Corrientes that that province has had a "unique and unprecedented" experience, since the governor, Gen Pita, "is trying to bring together in his administration men who have spent their entire lives opposing each other."

in statements to the press, he also pointed out that "the new stage that the Process began on 29 March of this year is geared toward a democratic solution. The country," he said, "needs to develop its institutions on the basis of its traditions of republicanism and popular sovereignty."

Former Radical Civic Union Senator Luis Agustin Leon stated in Resistencia that "our problem is political," and that "as long as we turn a deaf ear to the voice of the majority, we will have no nation, no prestige, and no sovereignty." He also commented that "the attempt to form an official party represents the deformation of our military institutions," and that "political alchemy is immoral."

The Intermediate Generation for Convergence issued a communique stating that the new stage that was begun with Lt Gen Viola's inauguration "will mark the beginning of the search for a gradual and lasting solution to political instability." Banderizing Peronism, the communique says: "We call upon the movement as a whole to lend its vital support to ensure success in crystallizing the Process that will lead us to effective democratization."

Party Statements

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 May 81 p 18

Text: --The National Line movement (an internal faction of the Radical Civic Union) of Electoral Section 1 of Buenos Aires Province, expressed full support for the resolutions of the national and provincial committees concerning their members' refusal to hold public office. It warned that "no Radical should have anything to do with the overt attempt to form a new official political force, in an effort to provide the regime with heirs."

The statement, signed by Jose Haiek, Hector Gonzalez and Delfina Fernandez, was written during a meeting of delegates from the 20 districts of Electoral Section 1.

--Former Radical Deputy Antonio Tressoldi claimed in Cordoba that the first stage of the Armed Forces government "left a deficit, because the financing of the hostilities of the dirty war against subversion deprived the indispensable agencies of funds to carry out the task of organizing the country." After asserting that we face a crisis more serious than anything in living memory in Argentina, he appealed to the Armed Forces to have an understanding attitude, "because there is no longer any reason to cling to mistrust and conflicts." He observed that the second stage should not last longer than 1984, "and by then measures to organize the country should have been completed. The ban on politics should have been lifted, and the mechanisms for organizing political parties and professional and labor organizations should be in place."

--The Movement for Integration and Development held a series of meetings in the capital and in the interior to mobilize members. National leaders took part in the meetings, whose purpose was to inform the public of the national leadership's views on the country's present situation, and to give local leaders an opportunity to share their impressions and stimulate free debate.

In Corrientes a political action committee was formed to help the provincial committee authorities to carry out party tasks.

Meetings were also held in Tucuman, Resistencia, Rosario, Buenos Aires, La Rioja and Catamarca. In the next few days gatherings will take place in Tierra del Fuego, Santa Cruz and Neuquen, where different aspects of the organization of the Patagonia Congress will be discussed as well. The MID will hold the congress in Comodoro Rivadavia on 23 and 24 June.

--Notary Deolindo Felipe Bittel emphasized the sincerity of the new governor of El Chaco, retired Col Jose David Ruiz Palacios, "since the situation in the province is truly disastrous."

In statements made to a provincial daily, the Justicialist leader maintained that "If national financial support cannot be obtained, it will be very difficult to reverse this unfortunate situation."

4976

DSO: JHU/1319

PERSPECTIVE THE ISABEL PERON'S ACQUITTAL DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Apr 61 pp 8-9

[Article in the Column "Political Week"]

[Excerpt] Peronism continues to be one of the most extraordinary Pandora's boxes of Argentine politics. Only in a delirious fantasy would someone have dared predict 5 years ago that the former president, Mrs Peron, would end up adding to her defense team three of her most notorious adversaries in the Peronist movement.

However, what no one counted on, what could never cross any logical mind, happened: Drs Isaac Luder, Angel F. Robledo and Manuel Arauz Castex have accepted the invitation extended by Dr Julio W. Arriola on behalf of Mrs Peron to join him in conducting her defense.

In a matter of hours, then, the situation of Luder, Robledo and Arauz Castex changed in Peronism. Today, in addition to the values of their anti-Verticalism--values which have always been stimulated by those who dream of a genuinely democratic counterpart of Peronism--they have all the values involved in being called upon to surround, protect and, finally, awaken from her trance the woman who epitomizes much of the irrationality and fanaticism in the most vast and complex of Argentine political movements.

This week for the first time, the Military Junta considered (in terms that did not go beyond the theoretical) the matter of a pardon for Mrs Peron. The Military Junta did not make any decision. According to military sources, President Viola has not made any progress on this issue either; he has not even reached the point of calling his minister of justice to instruct him to study the many aspects of a pardon for Mrs Peron.

However, one minister or secretary of state directly under the Presidency who sat for a half-hour last Thursday and heard a detailed explanation of Mrs Peron's legal status by Dr Amadeo Frugoli, left the meeting of the National Cabinet with the following impressions:

a) that the minister of justice is not the kind of man who will wait for an order from the president to study an issue, when he knows that it is his duty to have the question fully digested in case it becomes necessary to provide Lt Gen Viola with an efficient and diligent consultation; b) that the minister of justice is not unaware that among the powers taken away from the Presidency by the statute that

concerns the existence and functioning of the Military Junta, those of the sixth paragraph of Article 86 of the national constitution are not included. That paragraph states: "(The president) may issue pardons or commute sentences for crimes subject to federal jurisdiction, provided that the corresponding court submit a report on the matter, except in cases of impeachment by the Chamber of Deputies," and it is also stated that the minister of justice is also aware that in Paragraph 8 of the chapter concerning that ministry--on new ministerial functions--it is stated that it is up to him to "hear the case," that is, he has primary responsibility for "cases of pardon or commuted sentences."

Mrs. Peron's Case

At this point, it should be understood that the cases filed against Mrs Peron in the courts will continue to run their course, although slowly and with a strong dose of scandal. But it is also the case that there is a growing political will in the Armed Forces to favor--better yet, to encourage--the wrapping up of these matters as soon as possible. Of course, this does not mean that they will be wrapped up without at least one sentence being passed with res judicata authority.

The navy leadership discovered before the other military branches that all kinds of problems would arise in excessively prolonged prosecutions. Adm Massera, first, and Amal Lambroschini later, did not mince words about this point with not a few of their political or military interlocutors.

Last December the Military Junta decided to "do as much as possible" to achieve greater speed in these legal proceedings. Today it is no secret to political observers that the commander in chief of the army as well as the Presidency would like to expedite the release of Mrs Peron before July.

But the situation has gotten much more complicated. Moreover, the collision between the judges of the first instance and those of Court 1 of the Federal Chamber on the one hand, and former Judge Dr Rafael Sarmiento and his successor, Judge Martin Anzoategui, on the other hand, has not clarified matters. The first of these conflicts reached the Supreme Court, which resolved the matter with surprising speed, undoubtedly aware of the serious implications of leaving such a case in abeyance for any length of time.

The new government is apprised of something we pointed out here on the occasion of the ruling whereby the Supreme Court of Justice ordered the Military Junta to free Juanito Timmerman: that there has been a sometimes alarming lack of communication in a certain type of relations between the Judicial Branch and the Executive Branch. That was patently clear in the Timmerman case, because while the court could not resolve such a delicate issue in a judgment, but had to do what it did, neither could the natural order of things allow President Videla and the Military Junta to find out about the ruling at nearly the same time as the newspapers. From the standpoint of the internal relations of the Armed Forces, that decision compromised such important interests as military unity.

Now the new government claims that not even the shock that Gen Luciano Menendez' attitude occasioned at the time, when he opposed the Army's decision to obey the court's order, was enough to make the Ministry of Justice set up a smoother

system of dealing with the Judiciary concerning the political issues that involve the competency of the late, objectives and purposes of the Process. According to official sources, it would seem that until 29 March the Ministry of Justice was acting as more than just a spokesman for the military political branch with respect to the Judiciary: it was an extension of the feelings and viewpoints of the legal community.

The Key Cases

Given this state of affairs, the legal status of Mrs Peron is much more tangled than is generally assumed. The annulment of Judge Anzoategui's dismissal by Court I of the Federal Chamber, in the case of the Presidency's reserve funds, means that even with the waiver of evidence, it will be very difficult to have a ruling on the case by the end of the year. As a result of the Court I decision, that case has been sent to Judge Narvaiz.

The only thing in that case that could change the course of events, and thus Mrs Peron's immediate prospects, would be if her defense team successfully appealed the Court I decision. If they won that appeal--that is, if the Court annulled the annulment of Judge Anzoategui's dismissal--then Court II, consisting of Judges Alberto Luis Leguizamon, Alfredo Bataglia and Miguel del Pino, could eventually be called to hear the case.

Meanwhile, that Court II is hearing the appeal of the cases known as Cruzada and Precruzada de Solidaridad, in which Judge Giletta handed down an 8-year prison sentence. Dr Francisco Laplaza, the Chamber prosecutor, asked for 10 years instead of the 8 given by Judge Giletta. But there are those--not Peronists at this point, but people in this government--who believe that an 8-year sentence in and of itself is a very severe punishment for this kind of matter.

No one doubts, however, that there will be a conviction in these two cases, without prejudice to a confirmation, extension or reduction of the sentence imposed by Judge Giletta. To a certain extent, the Cruzada and Precruzada cases could be considered the key cases, or if you will, those in which the possibility of a pardon is absolutely unimaginable.

In the first place, the nature of the cases is such that it is generally agreed that there was criminal conduct. In the second place, no one can see how the military could be interested in pardoning the former president, who will bear the same pain in the end of her days. In terms of the country's political evolution, this case is more important for its first instance sentence, which contains an absolute ban on political activity in perpetuity, than for an 8-year prison sentence that has practically been served.

Now we must bring up another case, which Judge Narvaiz has brought far enough along, that within little more than 48 hours of the confirmation of the conviction imposed by Dr Giletta in the Cruzada and Precruzada cases, he reportedly will be ready to hand down his ruling. If, on the other hand, there is an acquittal in the latter case, the one being heard in Dr Narvaiz' court, concerning the gift of a building on Calle Moreno to the Justicialist Party, would have to be dismissed. But since at this point no one can imagine that happening, the question that

remains to be answered is what sentence Judge Narvaiz might impose on the former president in the case of the building on Calle Moreno. In official circles, some estimate she will get a year; others say 2 years in prison. If that were the case, the sentences would have to be made concurrent afterwards.

Pardon in the?

It is the latter case, begun as a result of a decree by the Ministry of the Interior, that is the least serious from the institutional standpoint, regardless of the position that is taken on some of the other cases, such as that of the reserve funds. Wouldn't the case of the Calle Moreno building, then, be the one in which the Executive Branch should intervene with a pardon, depending on how the other cases turn out?

In proposing that Drs Luder, Robledo and Arauz Castex be named to her defense team, Mrs Peron was not naming three lawyers. In fact, legally there is little or nothing left to be said in the pending cases. What Mrs Peron has done is to name three politicians who have the aptitude and the ability to intervene to facilitate a pardon, if, as everything indicates, her detention is to last only until the end of the year.

Our impression is that Mr Deolindo Bittel has not been one of the Peronists affected by these designations. On the contrary, we suspected earlier that he played an active role in the formulation of the political alternative that was so unavailable until recently.

It is even possible that expressions such as "Peronism is a valid interlocutor" (Gen Lardini), or the more purified version: "It will be possible to have a dialog with Justicialism when it is democratically reorganized" (Lt Gen Viola), have been part of the effort to lay the groundwork for Mrs Peron's designation of three new "lawyers." Another part of that effort, following the same reasoning, are the very discreet and prudent comments about the government leaked by Mr Bittel recently.

If at a given moment a pardon is considered indispensable, it is obvious that the political importance of the issue will demand prior guidelines from the Military Junta. There is divided opinion: On the one hand, there are those who believe that a pardon should be granted for a sentence passed with res judicata authority; on the other hand, there are those who understand that it could be granted at any time. There are precedents with Ibanez (Dr Bermejo's vote, summary 116, page 244), Yrigoyen, Balbin (first Peron presidency), the former Peronist legislators in decisions in 1956 and late 1957, former Deputy Rodriguez Araya and Gen Lardner (by President Frondizi), Brig Gen Oliva, etc. This is just like the uniform jurisprudence of the United States.

8076

(SAR) 0010/1119

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON 'MARTYRDOM' OF ISABEL PERON

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

(Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco)

Text: One of the leaders of the so-called Peronist Youth branch told us yesterday that if free elections were held right now, his party would win more than 50 percent of the votes.

The "movement's" calculations seem a bit exaggerated. However, they are moderate if compared with the results of certain secret surveys--in this country nearly everything is secret, including the government--conducted recently by official agencies. According to those surveys, Peronism would win not 50 percent but 55 or even 60 percent.

What is curious is that the youth leader with whom we talked did not, like other famous personalities in the "movement," have a triumphant attitude concerning the prospect of winning one-half plus one. On the contrary, in all cases the tone was one of obvious concern. The possibility of victory overwhelms the most prudent groups, and they all point out the "responsibilities" of the military regime in this regard. "The military leaders," they claim, "have turned Isabel into a martyr, and now they are washing her in the convenient Jordan of San Vicente. When she comes out, there will be no recourse but to support her."

This reasoning is well-founded, especially if we bear in mind the situation of general chaos that has characterized Argentine politics for decades, and the weakness of the "doctrines" that have adopted it. But what is more serious is that the "martyrdom" of this quasi-new "spiritual leader" of the "movement" is at the same time serving to break up the united front of those who should form a natural core of contention against a system that is a mixture of corruption, abuse, disorder, intellectual underdevelopment and confusion. That system today seems to be represented not only by the Widow Peron, but also by many other alleged leaders of other supposed "parties" or "opinion movements," not to mention the latest one to come out. In that sense, what is now happening in the courts is more than symptomatic.

According to our sources, the confrontations these days among various jurisdictions and magistrates concerning the different trials involving Mrs Peron could lead to a series of resignations and a chain reaction of disturbances that could

even affect the present composition of the court. Even before this confrontation became public, there was speculation in several political circles about the possibility of the removal of Judge Giletta, and even Presiding Judge Gabrielli, although perhaps not due to those trials. Later there was talk of the resignation of Judge Anzoategui, whom Peronist attorneys accuse of having been prosecutor in one of the cases against "Isabel," and judge on another occasion. (The Peronist lawyers also mention certain alleged "procedural irregularities," such as the fact that in 1970 Mrs Peron was informed after, not before, being questioned by the judge, that an attorney from her party expressly desired to defend her. This was reportedly proven in subsequent legal documents). In short, the situation is confused, emotional, and not very instructive. Any resignation or mere "decomposition" in the present jurisdictional disputes in this sphere would deal a severe blow to the entire nation, given the moral burdens that already weigh heavy on Argentina. We have learned that the court and the judges involved in the matter are trying to determine the limits of the effects of a possible blow-up, with Gabrielli at the head.

According to statements by them yesterday, Mrs Peron's new lawyers (who will meet with her today in San Vicente) will give the defense a strictly political orientation. That could protect the courts from more criticism from abroad. But no one knows yet precisely what that political orientation will consist of. As always, time will tell.

Be that as it may, the Presidency and the Military Junta have had, still have and will continue to have unavoidable responsibilities in this matter. Gen Galtieri and Mr Frugoli have said already that the idea of a pardon has not been analyzed in all its facets yet. But that does not mean, according to our sources, that such an analysis will not take place, before or afterwards. Apparently, to pardon or not to pardon will necessarily be an exclusively political decision there. The worst that can happen until then is for the study of the issue to give superficial impetus to the internal dissidence that supposedly already exists today, just concerning that consideration. Improvisation or circumstantial humor does not, of course, clear the road to power. If Mrs Peron's new attorneys effectively "politicize" the case, even if only to the same extent that the government has tried to do and is still trying to do, according to the Peronists, there will be many, perhaps unexpected challenges to the Junta and the Casa Rosada.

It would be interesting and beneficial to the nation for the different sectors of the "Press," after 5 years, to agree for once on the adoption of a single modus operandi, even if it is bad. And at the rate we are going, it probably will be. But one bad method is always better than five or six. In political terms, it is more economical for everyone.

8926

CSO: 3810/1319

BRIDGETOWN FISHING, BEAUTIFICATION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Barbados' fishing industry will soon be expanded and modernised with the construction of the BD\$40 million Fishing Harbour and Water-front Development Project in Bridgetown.

Construction which will also see the beautification of Bridgetown, is to start in 1982.

A feasibility study for the development was presented to the Barbados Government yesterday by consultants Stevenson Hardtke Associates Limited of Canada, Coombes, Kirkland and Berridge, also of Canada and the local firm of David Lashley and Partners.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr Tom Adams, received the study at Government Headquarters in the presence of three other ministers--Mr Lindsay Bolden, Minister of Communications and Works, Mr L.B. Brathwaite, Minister of Agriculture, who also has responsibility for Fisheries and Minister of Health, Miss Billie Miller.

Among the recommendations made in the study by the consultants is the setting up a Barbados Fisheries Authority to formulate a marketing and distribution of fish.

The project is to consolidate small-scale and scattered fishing activities between Oistins and Speightstown in one modern and efficient fisheries operation, close to the centre of major consumption.

It will put an end to illegal fish sales with their inherent unsanitary conditions and loss of revenue, fishermen will receive guaranteed prices for their catches and freezing and cold storage of excess landings during the glut season.

The guaranteed price and the provision of ice will encourage fishermen to remain for longer periods on the fishing grounds for larger catches.

The harbour will also provide a haven for fishing boats and other craft during adverse weather conditions.

It will include a fishing vessel basin capable of accommodating 240 fishing boats; a 1.7 acre commercial berthing area, a fish processing plant designed to

permit the processing, freezing, storage and marketing of fish, a retail fish market, a marine industrial area of about eight acres for boat repair, a promenade stretching from the north of the carenage to Trafalgar Square, a public square at the end of the carenage, a new beach and park in front of Trevor's Way and opposite Pelican Village and three commercial areas offering 148 000 square feet of space for retail, tourist and restaurant activities on the bottom floors and offices on top floors.

The new Barbados Development Bank will be housed in one of the buildings.

Mr Adams said there were many residential areas in Bridgetown which have been allowed to become run-down and which have not enjoyed the development seen in other parts of the country.

He said aspects of its commercial life, other than strict business have also become neglected and Government therefore intends, through the programme, to beautify the northern part of Bridgetown.

"All in all, the BDS \$40 million which this project is estimated to cost over the years 1982 to 1984 will be money well spent. It will be money spent in maintaining physical development, maintaining employment in the construction industry that has enabled us this year to raise employment to record levels--over 106 000 people working."

"It will be money spent to save foreign exchange, in the expansion that can be expected in fishing. It will be money well spent to bring Barbados forward into the 21st century," the Prime Minister said.

CSO: 3025

BRIEFS

UNION EXPANSION--The Barbados Workers' Union is moving to stamp out antiworker practices in industrial plants and commercial banks and enterprises in Barbados. BWU General Secretary, Mr Frank Walcott disclosed last Friday that the Union now in its 40th year would be launching an intensive campaign to bring such workers under the umbrella of organised labour. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 May 81 p 2]

CANE HARVESTER EXPORTS--Barbados will soon be exporting more mechanical cane harvesters and loaders to as far away as Indonesia. According to Dr Colin Hudson, Director of Carib Agro-Industries Limited, and the man who developed and pioneered the mechanical cane harvester in Barbados, six harvesters will be shipped to Indonesia some time next month. Already, two cane harvesters have been exported to Puerto Rico, two to the Dominican Republic, seven to Somalia and one each to Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Sulawesi. A number of other markets are being explored, Dr Hudson said. Some 51 mechanical harvesters are now in use locally. Dr Hudson said that a number of new experiments are currently being carried out with a view to making new additions to the harvester. With these additions, he observed, the harvester would be able to do other things like de-trashing the canes and cutting off the tops. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 May 81 p 2]

CSO: 3025

STRIKE SETTLEMENT PROVIDES 20 PERCENT RETROACTIVE PAY INCREASES

Details of Agreement

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Hospital and Government industrial workers have won pay increases of around 20% in the wage settlement which ended Bermuda's wave of strikes. Details of the agreement were announced yesterday by B.I.U. President Mr Ottiwell Simmons M.P., to a jubilant crowd of several hundred workers.

In a speech punctuated by frequent applause Mr Simmons said that the hospital workers had won a 19.5% increase while the Government workers' pay will rise by 20.5%. In both cases the awards will be back-dated--to October 5 for hospital staff and to December 31 for the Government employees.

No hospital worker will receive less than a \$33 weekly pay rise. And their settlement includes a further 15.6% increase next year adding a minimum of \$34 to each pay cheque.

The workers can immediately look forward to an extra \$1,000 or so in backdated payments.

For Government workers the deal means an average increase of \$43 a week with a minimum rise of \$40. Next year their pay will go up again by 15.5% or an average weekly increase of \$39.

Effect on Tourism

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] As workers celebrated their "victory" yesterday one man not rejoicing was Tourism Director Mr Colin Selley. For him and his hard working team the problems were just beginning.

Relieved?

"Not really," said a grimfaced Mr Selley as he knuckled down to the immediate considerations, namely:

- How to get the tourists back.
- How soon the hotels would be able to reopen.

--What the long term effects of the strike would be.
--How much tourism revenue had been lost.

"We are still facing a major problem even though the dispute is over," said Mr Selley. "We don't know exactly when we will be back in business."

CSO: 3025

ARMED FORCES, POLITICAL EVENTS VIEWED

Armed Forces in Control

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Atilio Cadorin: "Institutionalizing the Military Process"]

[Text] La Paz, 29 Apr--As time passes following the events authored by Natush Busch, Hugo Banzer and the government, events that some have called the most delicate internal crisis Garcia Meza has had to face, the situation is growing clearer and one cannot help believing that the events were always controlled by the Armed Forces. It could almost be said that things were allowed to develop until they reached a point of no return so that the attempted destabilization could be dismantled and certain opposition sectors removed.

It also became quite clear that military unity far outweighs any other consideration at the present time.

In order to gain a better understanding of this, one cannot fail to notice that open disagreements are at the level of retired military men or the active reserve. However, the suggestions of retired military men may be very radical without in any way changing the situation. perhaps because those who are in the active service no longer consider the retired to be military men!

At the same time, one objective of the Bolivian Armed Forces has been well defined: that of institutionalizing the military process initiated on 17 July. Concepts have gradually been consolidated in the past 30 days and the process now appears to have gained in firmness even when one takes into account the changing picture that this country's political and institutional life customarily provides.

The government is now presenting a new political strategy with very clear signs of openness.

The accent is currently being placed on three essential points: administrative corruption, the refinancing of the foreign debt and the probable renewal of diplomatic relations with the United States.

On the first point, President Garcia Meza lets no opportunity slip to emphasize the issue. "Immorality and administrative corruption continue to be a burden in our

daily work and we must eliminate them with the greatest vehemence and vigor," the president said when installing the comptroller general of the republic. Gen Remberto Iriarte, an appointment received as another sign of moralization.

The other two aspects are closely linked together. One is the agreement with American banks, the refinancing of a debt amounting to \$423 million that was to have been paid between August of last year and March 1983. It was officially reported that the amount is for commitments made in 1975 and 1976 and the refinancing consists of a new form of payments, plus the amortization of capital and interests and the extension of the payment period from 3 to 7 years.

One Version

That is one side of the coin. On the other, one should note the statement made by a spokesman from the American Embassy: "The State Department has authorized this Embassy to announce that progress has been made in returning to normal relations, but that not all problems have been solved and talks are continuing."

Finally, an episode took place yesterday concerning which there has been total silence. The newspaper PRESENCIA reported that four officers have allegedly been arrested, including Lt Col Rolando Saravia, who was minister of campesino affairs in the government of Gen David Padilla. Official sources have neither denied nor confirmed the report.

Confusing Political Picture in La Paz

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Atilio Cadorin]

[Text] La Paz, 28 Apr--Coming here means discovering countless stories. It means beginning to do a quick apprenticeship in the art of separating what is true from what is false, embarking upon the equally intricate task of accepting that which has reasonable grounds and discarding that found only in the imagination of the person speaking.

That is how La Paz is, full of rumors and different versions, the home of fixed opinions, voices that speak of imminent change and others claiming exactly the opposite. And as if this were not enough, there is no lack of those who see things as they wish they were rather than as they really are. And how are things? When one arrives at the Quemado Palace, one finds an atmosphere of strange and bewildering calm, strange and bewildering for the very Bolivians involved in a rigorous analysis of the political happenings in this country. But we already know that here, things change from one day to the next. At times, turning the trend from one direction to another is a matter of hours.

The evidence is before one's very eyes. With the Natusch and Banzer incidents, everything seemed to be defined, particularly with Banzer's spectacular announcement that the Nationalist Democratic Action was withdrawing support from the Garcia Meza government. It was assumed that Jorge Tamayo Ramos, then minister of finance and constant comrade of Banzer in 1980, and Mario Rolon Anaya, foreign minister, both from the Nationalist Democratic Action, would resign.

However, nothing of the sort occurred and the officers gave their support to the government of Garcia Meza, support mainly aimed at maintaining the continuity of the process and which neutralized once and for all Banzer's attempt to upset the government through his statements.

Outwardly, nothing seems to have changed, and yet, there was a far-reaching institutional change. Consequently, in order to gain a better understanding, one must take into account the speech of President Garcia Meza delivered in Santa Cruz de la Sierra to a group of professionals.

There -- and it was not by accident that he should have chosen the base of the strongest garrison in Bolivia to say it -- Garcia Meza discarded his official speech to state that "my mission is to serve Bolivia and its people in order to make way for a new generation of professionals." If one understands that soldiers are professionals, then one can conclude that the way is being laid for the ascent to power of the "generation of colonels" that includes Gary Prado, L. Leyton and Jose Daria Medina, the latter a member of the organization that fights drug trafficking.

International Relations

But the generation issue is valid for the military men as well as for the politicians and while it can be said that in politics, no one can be considered dead, there is also the possibility of attrition.

Other facts give cause for optimism in official circles. One of them is the normalization of relations with the Vatican, which is interpreted as moral backing. Another is the announcement by Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya, who has stated that relations with the United States will be formalized in the days to come. Nor did he miss the opportunity to reiterate that his participation in the government is personal and that he is not a member of the Nationalist Democratic Action.

In this restructuration of forces, the foreign minister's statement is suggestive. It is almost a coup de grace for Hugo Banzer at a time when Bolivia is trying to overcome, not only international isolation, but the critical economic situation as well (within the next 24 or 48 hours, the payment of \$400 million must be postponed). This situation will affect many future attitudes if it is not overcome relatively rapidly.

11,464

CSO: 3010/1313

PAPER SUPPORTS MEASURES PRESENTED TO CIE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] News of the latest international tin prices has occasioned alarm as well as discouragement throughout Bolivia, especially in the mining industry.

Last Thursday and Friday the prices fell so low that to find similar prices we would have to go back 30 months. The weekly average is the same as that of 2 years ago.

This is clearly a much greater and more threatening regression. Indeed, we must bear in mind that during that time the dollar's value has dropped more than 20 percent, which means that if we compare not the quantity of money received but its buying power, a pound of tin is worth less than \$5.00. This figure alone is enough to explain our feelings of alarm.

The solution will not come from the International Tin Council (CIE) or its reserve fund, which triggers the purchasing mechanism when the minimum level of the agreed upon scale is reached, in order to avoid more price erosion. But that scale is so unrealistic and unfair at present, that even though prices are down, we cannot demand that the CIE make purchases on the market in order to prevent further plummeting.

We should recall that, according to publicly known statistics, the average production cost of a pound of tin in Bolivia is over \$6.50; that is, we are working at a loss. That is why our country and other producers are justified in fighting to raise the scale that currently governs CIE activities.

We must note additional causes for alarm. The principal one is the fact that today there is a glut of tin on the international market, while demand is nearly rigid. Surpluses are growing steadily. On the other hand, the strategic reserves of the CIA (expansion unknown) hang over us like the sword of Damocles, undoubtedly pressuring prices downward.

Of course, it is possible that at the next meeting of the CIE, which will be held in 3 months, some measures will be taken to rectify the injustice that current prices mean for producers. But that is a mere possibility, not a certainty. The consumer nations are not behaving in a way that would generate much hope.

To avoid even greater problems, we have no choice but to insist on the fairness and timeliness of the measures proposed by Bolivia. The most important of these measures are export controls and, if necessary, production controls, such as have been implemented under similar circumstances in the past. The longer we wait to take these steps, the greater the probability that the tin market will reach disastrous levels.

The next few weeks will provide us with more information to calculate what might happen. Unfortunately, experts have already expressed the opinion that we should not get our hopes high, at least as long as the prevailing conditions continue.

8926

CSO: 3010/1283

COLUMNIST FOCUSES ON COUPIST CLIMATE, MEZA'S WEAKNESSES

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Apr 81 p 20

[Commentary by Armando Vidal; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Bolivia has emerged from its political cloister, and now the world that peers through the window is seeing such turmoil that one could even say there had been a coup: a quick, institutional, decisive coup that no one was aware of.

That leader who, shortly after the coup of 17 July, 1980, against /Lidia Gueller,/ boasted of his dream of governing for 20 years, /Gen Luis Garcia Meza,/ is no longer in power.

/Now we see a different Garcia Meza, still in the saddle of power, but without stirrups./

He is a general who gives explanations; a president who gives excuses and makes doubtful denials.

/Who ordered Gen Alberto Natush Bush arrested?/ Why and for what purpose? After all, although Natush is respected among his colleagues, he is but a shadow today, an intelligent man thwarted by Garcia Meza himself (remember those killed on 4 November 1979).

A man without troops to command, without a military destiny, /was the target of the president's attention yesterday./

["I deny that the general has been arrested,"/ said Garcia Meza to journalists at the army general command.

["I was not arrested, nor am I involved in any conspiratorial plot,"/ stressed Natush, seated next to him.

What kind of tragicomedy is this?/ Why are these generals of the Altiplano hiding the truth? And what about Banzer? /"He has not been arrested; he retired voluntarily to his residence in Santa Cruz,"/ stated the minister of the interior, Gen /Celso Torello Villa./

There is no point in trying to untangle this mess. In a short time, events will reveal, little by little, what is happening in Bolivia at such an inopportune moment.

What is obvious is that /the situation has changed drastically,/ although appearances are still maintained.

These are the embers of the fire /that destroyed a unipersonal government./

What Happened?

As always, Gen /Hugo Banzer/ had a lot to do with these pirouettes of Bolivian politics, not so much because of his intentions, but because of the /consequences/ of his intentions.

On Monday 13 April, a week ago, when the commanders of the principal military units were preparing to gather to discuss the situation, Banzer made his move, thinking he had a winning hand. He announced that the /Nationalist Democratic Alliance/ was withdrawing its support from Garcia Meza. And he waited for the government to fall. He was betting that his former running mate in the 1979 elections, /Jorge Tamayo Ramos,/ now minister of finance, and his 1980 running mate, /Mario Roldan Anaya,/ now foreign minister, would bolt from the ranks of the administration.

The former would abandon his efforts to refinance the burdensome foreign debt (/more than \$3 billion/), while the latter would cast foreign policy to the winds, abandoning efforts to rebuild ties with the countries of the Andean Pact.

A horrible thing happened: 24 hours after Banzer's pronouncement, the commanders who were meeting in Cochabamba /decided to back Garcia Meza./

/It was (and continues to be) a temporary endorsement, in no way personal,/ but it was enough to dissociate the current commanders from Banzer's attempts to destabilize the government.

The military document indicated that to achieve the government's goals, /"the army, as a part of the armed forces and a pivotal factor in our nationality, must be responsible for the institutionalization of the process."/

Deterioration

The signs of Garcia Meza's weakness did not appear just now with the release of Banzer and Natushi: they date back 2 months to when he had to get rid of Col /Luis Arce Gomez/ of the Ministry of the Interior as a result of internal and external accusations that he was linked to sales of coca and its derivatives.

There were further indications of his vulnerability when Banzer's pressure (statements in the United States advocating democracy in Bolivia; an attempted coup at the military academy) /led him to open the way for Col Gary Prado,/ one of the participants in the movement that ended in 1978 after 7 years of Banzer rule, /to become chief of the army division of Santa Cruz. A guarantee./

The night continued when he asked the National Consultation and Legislation Council to draw up /a new draft constitution,/ and his opinions favoring a future "strong democracy" were revealed.

/The "new" Garcia Meza's air hose runs under the boots of the major garrison commanders. His stability depends on them./

The country demands a civilian-military agreement upon which to base its political institutions. No sector will denounce such an agreement, which was vilified by the personalist regime. Without responsible civilians, the bundle of rifles will blow apart, /with understandings or shots./

Gen /David Padilla/ failed because he tried to democratize a country that was not previously prepared.

Ranzer will not succeed unless he resolves his personal contradiction (a general among politicians, a politician among generals).

And then what? For now, we have Garcia Meza, /until he no longer needs oxygen, or until they step on his air hose./

8926

CSO: 301-1283

IMPORTANT METALLURGY PROJECT REACHES HALFWAY MARK

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Potosi, 26 April--"At present, the overall project is about 45 percent completed, and now the entire infrastructure is ready. Sixty-five percent of the equipment is built, with construction taking place in Germany and Belgium," reported the managing director of the Karachipampa metallurgy complex, Jorge Lema Patino.

This information was revealed at the ceremony marking the opening of a factory in Karachipampa, 10 kilometers from this city. Present were departmental authorities and representatives from Germany, Belgium and the financing enterprises (total financing costs come to \$164 million).

The shops in the complex are equipped for masonry, carpentry, instrumentation control, electrical services, storage, toolmaking, and other services. The complex looks like a fully-equipped factory.

Two representatives of the Belgian firm Mechin and three from the German company Klechner, arrived here for the inauguration of this sector of the complex. They indicated that the project is on schedule, although there may be a delay of 1 or 2 months.

Both of them also pointed out that the complex is slated to begin operations by the end of 1982.

Lema Patino explained that the budget has been increased to \$164 million as a result of higher fuel costs for the international maritime fleet, and the higher costs of public works projects in this country.

He said that the project is of national magnitude, and requires the constant cooperation of executives, technical personnel and workers for its success. He repeated that the overall project is about 45 percent completed, and that the equipment, being built in Germany and Belgium, is about 65 percent completed. Approximately 12 percent of the equipment has been dispatched. As of this month, equipment will be arriving in regular shipments. The public works are about 10 percent completed, and next June construction will begin on the main buildings for the current project. The framework for all the buildings will be erected during that month.

The prefect of the department, Gen Mario Teran, cut the ribbon to open the factory. He stated that the citizenry is very pleased at the progress of the work, because this complex is important for revitalizing the Potosi economy.

The departmental chief, along with other officials, toured the various sectors of the project, and received technical briefings.

Jorge Lema Patino and the Klockner representative, Heins Ruhrlaender, claimed that supplies for the complex are a serious concern, so it is urgent that the Bolivar Mine be developed. It will provide 5,000 of the 51,000 tons of lead concentrate the plant will require.

The German technician stated that studies have been done on the mine, and an American firm has agreed to finance the operation. All those involved would like to see the program get underway.

The managing director pointed out that it is important to bear in mind that the corporation building the Karachipampa metallurgy complex is made up of the most important enterprises of the public sector: the National Smelting Enterprise (ENAP), with its experience in the installation of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL), having taken charge of the supply of raw materials, is the most important link in mining-metallurgy integration. Given the state of the project, COMIBOL must accelerate the exploitation and production of the Bolivar deposit. He added that putting the mine into operation is essential for the normal functioning of the foundry, as that mine is part of the original plan for supplying the factory.

He later stressed that COMIBOL must carry out the projects established in the foundry program, including the incorporation of Maria Luisa in Poopo. He reported that this project gives small-scale mining companies an important opportunity to implement specific projects. He went on to say that with financing by the Central Bank, as part of the Karachipampa Corporation budget, 104,947,000 Bolivian pesos have been earmarked for the National Mining Exploration Fund, with a contribution of US \$2,857,000.

Finally, he stated that the public should know that the first shipment of equipment and machinery is being transported by the ship "Bolivia," after negotiations between the Karachipampa Corporation and the shipping enterprise LINABOL.

8926

CSO: 3010/1283

FIRST QUARTER COST OF LIVING FIGURES RELEASED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 May 81 p 8

[Text] The cost of living rose 14.91 percent during the first quarter of 1981, according to the general retail price index, which is based on price trends during that period. This information is contained in the specialized publication of the National Accounting Unit of the Technical Division of the Central Bank of Bolivia.

Compared with the December 1980 index, the increase was mainly due to the rise in prices in the industry and imports sectors.

Analysis by Sector

A breakdown of the figures shows that the agricultural sector registered an increase on the order of 8.92 percent. This rate of increase may be considered moderate when one considers the rise in transportation rates at the beginning of the year, which affected prices for agricultural products that are moved from production centers to consumer areas.

However, according to the analysis, this sector did not experience an increase because the products in the vegetable and produce group went down in price as a result of greater production of these items, meaning a larger supply on the domestic market.

In the industrial sector, the level of the index rose 18.28 percent compared with the preceding quarter. This situation stemmed from measures adopted which basically affected the behavior of this activity, the analysis notes.

Among the groups with the most influence on the high figure for the industrial sector are fuels and lubricants, sugar and sugar products, grains and grain derivatives.

It is added that the index for the sector has shown relative stability during the last quarter due to price controls on the market, especially affecting food products processed in the country.

Concerning the import sector, the increase was 15.66 percent compared with the preceding quarter. The breakdown shows a downward trend for products in the group of electrical items or so-called "white-line" articles as a result of reductions in tariffs on various imported products.

"Nevertheless, it is necessary to point out that the impact of measures taken at the beginning of the year regarding prices on imported articles will have an even greater effect in the months to come," the analysis reported.

March to March

The general wholesale price index for the period between March 1980 and March 1981 showed an increase of 45.13 percent, down 3 points compared with the 1-year period between March of 1979 and 1980.

This situation results from the fact that index figures for the agricultural and industrial sectors making up this indicator showed moderate behavior.

Percentage variations figured for the periods examined show that in these two sectors, drops from 49.14 to 46.94 percent and from 58.75 to 44.83 percent respectively were registered. However, the import sector index rose from 32.39 to 46.94 percent, a situation that did not have a major effect on the general level, according to the analysis made by the Central Bank of Bolivia.

11,464

CSO: 3010/1313

COMIBOL TO CONTINUE EXPORTING TIN CONCENTRATES

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 May 81 p 10

[Text] The Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) will continue to export tin concentrates at least until 1983, according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy.

COMIBOL is still obliged to sell tin concentrates to a number of foreign foundries in keeping with contracts dating from 10 years ago. In addition, the National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) has authorized COMIBOL to export limited quantities of concentrates, the report states.

As long as these contracts are in effect and as long as current production rates are maintained, ENAF's tin foundries will not be able to operate up to capacity.

The capacity of the Vinto metallurgical complex is 30,000 fine metric tons of tin annually, including high- and low-content rounding.

Official programs establish that ENAF will produce over 20,000 tons of metallic tin this year. It is estimated that the total production of national and private mines will be approximately 28,000 tons.

According to official statistics, COMIBOL sold 2,460 tons of tin to national foundries and directly exported 396 tons during the first two months of this year. The remaining 228 tons (out of a total production of 3,084 tons) were stored as a reserve.

The Ministry of Mining reported that this is a situational problem that nevertheless enables "COMIBOL to enjoy a certain liquidity in its operations."

According to information previously released by ENAF authorities, the low prices offered by foreign foundries for the processing of tin ore prevent all the national production from being sold to the Vinto foundries.

In denouncing a boycott of national foundries, ENAF authorities said that foreign foundries charge a little over half of what ENAF charges for the processing (multure) of tin ore concentrates. (According to semi-official information, the price charged by ENAF would be some \$700 per ton, while some foreign foundries charge less than \$400 per ton.)

The official explanation for the difference is that among other things, ENAF's operating costs are higher because it still has financial obligations resulting from paying for the foundries.

"What we Bolivians must do to overcome this situation is to diversify our production in order not to depend on the exportation of a single raw material," said Col Carlos Morales, minister of mining, in commenting on the matter.

11,464

CSO: 3010/1313

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SOCIALIST BLOC--Executives of the Mining Bank of Bolivia (BAMIN) left several days ago for the republics of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They had been invited by those countries' governments to visit the industrial centers where mining machinery and equipment are manufactured. The delegation, led by BAMIN General Manager Lt Cmdr Waldo Nava, and made up of Development and Credit Manager Dr Edgar San Martin and Technical Adviser Alejandro Revilla, will visit the Soviet enterprises Machinoexport, Autoexport, Energomachexport and Technoexport. Those enterprises provide mining machinery and motor vehicles to that mining development institution. In Poland they will visit Kopex, an enterprise that specializes in the manufacture of compressed air drills, winches, electric generators, ventilators, spare parts and other items. In Czechoslovakia they will meet with executives of the enterprises Pragoinvest and Strojexport, which specialize in manufacturing the machinery most often used in mining. The news source indicated that the industrial enterprises of the Soviet Union, through financial pacts, have been providing BAMIN with compressed air winches, various types of excavators, drilling rings, crusher rolls, scales, flotation machines, electric generators and other equipment since 1972. Some of the equipment was purchased for installation in regional plants and for the development and intensification of gold exploitation activities in the country. [Text] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Apr 81 p 5] 8926

CSO: 3010/1283

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS PRODUCED BY NATIONAL FIRM

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Apr 81 pp C-1, C-6

[Text] The first two Mowag-Pirana armored vehicles were built by technicians and specialists from a national private firm. The personnel carriers have great ability to move over any terrain (at 100 kilometers per hour on the flat) and can also operate as amphibious vehicles without any prior changes. Moreover they have the proper installations--according to need--to mount 20 mm and 90 mm cannon, antiaircraft and antitank guns, mortars, rocket launchers, 50 and 7.62 mm anti-aircraft machine guns, and Hot, Milan, and Mamba Missile launchers.

The two prototypes, one of which has space for 10 soldiers and the other for 14, have been rigorously tested in the Peldehue, Lampa and Rio Maipo sections as well as on the central coast, with "very positive" results, according to Carlos Cardoen Cornejo, 39, the top executive of the firm building them.

Characteristics

Cardoen revealed that manufacture of so-called models 4 x 4 and 6 x 6 was attained after contacting the Swiss firm Mowag, and obtaining the license from them. The agreement was reached last October ("the talks were very smooth and quick") and work on assembling the parts brought from abroad was begun immediately.

The armored personnel carriers built in Chile can be used for reconnaissance, troop transport, command and telecommunications, guard work and evacuations for health reasons, according to Cardoen.

The 4 x 4 model weighs 6,700 kilograms; payload: 1,100 kilograms; length: 5.32 meters; height: 1.85 meters; clearance from the ground: 0.5 meter; number of seats: 10; speed in water: 9.5 kilometers; maximum speed on land: 100 kilometers per hour; fuel capacity: 200 liters of gasoline; range: 700 kilometers.

The 6 x 6 model, with power to all six wheels, weighs 8 tons; payload: 2,500 kilograms; length: 5.97 meters; height, width, and clearance similar to the 4 x 4 model; 14 seats; speed in water 10.5 kilometers per hour; maximum land speed: 100 kilometers per hour; fuel capacity: 200 liters of gasoline; range: 600 kilometers. "When auxiliary tanks are installed, the operating radius will be doubled," the informant indicated.

Olive Green

The machines are painted olive green, and on the sides they read: Multiple armored. Made in Chile by Cardoen, under license from Mowag." Twenty workers and technicians were involved in the manufacture, advised by specialists from the Swiss firm. To be exact, when EL MERCURIO visited the factory, the work was being supervised by technician Peter Wunderlich, a specialist in this type of vehicle.

The factory is located in the Macul area. From the outside there is no indication that war material is manufactured there: bombs for dropping from helicopters, antipersonnel mines, antitank mines, grenades, antisubmarine charges, Bangalore torpedos, demolition charges, cluster bombs for airplanes, and other types of explosives. Naturally, the security measures are extreme, and there has been no problem there since it was built 4 years ago.

The main projects are the manufacture of industrial explosives, construction of defense devices, and research and development of new products in these areas. There are also laboratories and a test stand. "Specialist firms, like foundries, plastic factories, and so forth, participate in making parts. Using subsidiaries, Cardoen manufactures only those components that other firms cannot produce at suitable quality or price."

No Cost

The manufacture of the two units, which will be shown officially to the country's highest authorities on Armored Weapons Day in a few days, cost the national defense budget nothing. The Mowag-Pirana can be driven on highways and roads.

The bodywork is made of sheets of electrowelded steel, which is resistant to 110 to 130 kg/mm² pressure, and direct impact by 7.62 mm projectiles. The lower part of the framework can resist the explosion of antitroop mines and the upper part is resistant to artillery shells. Troops enter and leave the vehicle through two small rear doors and another two-section door in the upper part.

A special system of openings with spherical connectors developed by Mowag allows military troops on board to use their weapons under all circumstances, including under nuclear, biological and chemical warfare conditions.

Informants say that the Mowag-Pirana is the fastest such vehicle at this time, and the advantages of 14 similar vehicles such as the Dragon (from the United States), the Panhard (France), and the Cascabel (Brazil) among others--were analyzed in its manufacture.

Labor

"The manufacture of these two completely operational vehicles gives us the greatest satisfaction. They have been built just as if they had come from the main plant in Switzerland, and this is the highest praise for Chilean labor," Dr Edwin H. Strasser told EL MERCURIO. He was in Chile as a representative of the Mowag (Motorwagenfabrik A.G.) company.

He said that the Nowag-Pirana is especially adapted to the geography of our country.

Photo caption: Speedy--One of the main characteristics of the 6 x 6 armored vehicle made in Chile is its speed, which can reach up to 100 kilometers per hour on land. It is 3 meters long by 2.5 wide. Its empty weight is 7.7 tons, with a payload of 2,100 kilograms.

6587

CSO: 3010/1232

IMMIGRANTS COUNTERACTING 'BRAIN DRAIN'

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p C-5

[Text] Nearly 200 European professionals interested in working in Chile, as well as 780 Chilean technicians and professionals who had left the country to work abroad, have arrived here in recent years as part of the "brain retrieval" program being conducted by the Inter-governmental Committee for Migration (ICM).

This organization, which does relocation work on the 5 continents, is represented in this country by Carlos Mazal, who holds a degree in political science and economics. Mazal gave a detailed report of the work done since 1972.

The "brain retrieval" program was most successful in 1974, when 251 professionals working in other nations, especially in Europe, returned to this country. A chart of the statistics by year shows that to date a total of 618 true professionals, 162 skilled workers and another 1,168 members of their families have returned.

Number of Employees

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degreed</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Total</u>
1972	1	-	3	4
1973	2	-	3	5
1974	251	22	495	768
1975	64	21	157	242
1976	49	15	106	170
1977	62	21	101	184
1978	48	21	59	128
1979	44	25	76	145
1980	97	37	168	302
Total	618	162	1,168	1,948

New Spirit in the ICM

This year the ICM (formerly called the ICEN [Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration]) celebrate 30 years of activities, having helped 3 million people. In Chile, according to Mazal, the organization recently has worked on

Various contacts to return Chilean specialists who, for one reason or another, are working abroad, as well as to bring in selected Europeans, who have given our country their knowledge.

From mid-1974 to the end of 1980, a total of 196 European professionals came to this country. They established themselves with their families in various parts of the country. They are people skilled in specialties that do not yet exist in Chile. The first group of foreigners arrived in 1974, with 68 professionals from Israel, Germany, and other European countries. Gradually, other selected candidates joined them. They have all relocated permanently in Chile.

Carlos Mazal told EL MERCURIO about two cases. One of them is a German, Walter Frolich, 36 years old, who is now in Valdivia and has begun work on improving seed corn suited to our country's soil. His experiment has been a great success, clearly contributing to better harvests. Another arrival was Luis Gonberoff, a Chilean-Israeli physicist whose experience has merited him important achievements. Many other experts in various specialties have put their efforts to the nation's task.

Other Activities

Formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration helped place 19,729 people abroad, including exiles whose sentences commuted, and their families.

From 6 October 1973 to 31 December 1980, 3,687 people left Chile for other countries. With them went another 16,042, the total of their family members.

Photo Caption: Carlos Mazal, a 29-year-old Venezuelan with a degree in Political Science and a masters degree in Latin American studies, is the new director of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Chile.

8387

CSO: 3010/1232

EXILE SPEAKS OUT ON CUBA, PINOCHET REGIME

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Apr 81 p 14

[Text] After noting that there are governments in Latin America which are not expressions of the sovereign will of the people--such as the case of Chile--Dr Gerardo Espinosa Carrillo, former minister of the interior during Salvador Allende's government, stated that Cuba is not a threat to countries with democratic governments.

On his arrival in Mexico, where he may live in exile, Espinosa Carrillo said that the somber period some Latin American countries are going through at this time will be over soon, since "the struggle for freedom and democracy, at least in Chile, will go on regardless with or without legal channels.

"Every country must make its own government, according to existing national conditions, and the future of Latin America will be marked by a process of political openness that permits free expression and the chance for people to make their own government," the visitor added.

Dr Espinosa Carrillo--recently expelled from his country by the present government of Chile--said that human rights, democratic freedoms, and the minimal conditions of freedom of expression have never been more threatened than at the present time in Chile, with a constitution approved by a plebiscite held under irregular conditions and with no guarantees for the expression of the sovereign will of the Chilean people.

Speaking of his country's future, he said that it is rather uncertain, "and in some cases tragic," particularly with regard to the democratic freedoms and human rights, because repressive laws exist and are ever increasing.

However, he expressed hope that there will not be a violent movement to reestablish democracy in Chile.

"Any kind of violent action in a country like ours has a high social and political cost. I believe that we Chileans have paid too much, with 7 years of dictatorship, and I hope it will not be necessary to turn to violence."

He spoke of the circumstances of his expulsion and remarked that it was surprising that for 7 years he had never been considered a threat to Chile's domestic security. Nevertheless, he recalled, merely for stating some ideas that were not acceptable to the government "when I made a speech, I was arrested, held in jail, and put over the border of my country."

In concluding the interview, which he granted at the Mexico City airport, the Chilean Socialist Party leader said that Gen Pinochet's government is the last hope of the most retrogressive sectors of Chilean society to keep political power and maintain a correlation of forces unfavorable to the country's majority.

Dr Gerardo Espinosa Carrillo was expelled from Chile without his wife and two children, who remain in Chile. However, he thanked the government of Mexico, particularly Jose Lopez Portillo, for the opportunity to come to a country characterized by its defense of human rights, democracy, and freedom.

8587

CSO: 3010/1232

NEW COMPANY TO DEVELOP NEW COPPER MINE

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Apr 81 p C-9

[Article by Luis Rios Munoz]

[Text] Los Andes--A recently formed company will invest \$3.6 million to exploit the La Abundancia deposit of copper, silver, gold, and molybdenum in the municipality of San Esteban.

The company was officially registered with the custodian of Mines and Commerce of this city. It is headed by mining engineer Jose Gonzalez Carvajal and former miner in the Campos de Ahumada area Juan Carvallo Escobar, who for 30 years has been owner of 20 claims totalling 100 hectares.

The design plan has been completed and work is expected to begin on the camp and installation of machinery, including a copper flotation and precipitation plant, for an open pit operation of about 950 tons a day of crushed ore.

Ore assay is 2.35 percent, which is considered very good, since the Andes Division is below that percentage, according to Jose Gonzalez Carvajal in an meeting he held with Gov Hector Darrigrandi Marquez, in which he told him about the major points of the operation.

"I have guaranteed the legal aspects and we are now trying to obtain credit which will be settled by the Development Corporation or some other private banking organization, which have been very interested in the project," said the engineer in charge. He added that construction will take 9 months, and once it is in full operation for processing, the La Abundancia plant will be worked by 200 miners in the first stages of mining, progressing to a work force of over 300.

For a period of 45 years, it will process 15,000,900 tons of ore. That will require installation of a 1,050-kilowatt electric generator, which will be purchased in France.

Beginning processing at La Abundancia will also permit activation of many smaller mines, which will increase their production to sell it to the plant, thus increasing employment in the district.

8587

CSO: 3010/1232

BRIEFS

COPPER PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION--Chuquibambilla--A tunnel to be built in the K-1 sector of this mine will permit increased mining operations at the deposit and will decrease the costs of transporting the ore to the plant. Agreement on the project was reached between the Chile Copper Corporation (CODELCO) and the firm of Delta-Broten Ltd, which will be in charge of the project. It is part of the new primary ore-crushing station and its materials handling systems, which will replace the present crusher. This underground construction has been planned to hold two 72-inch conveyor belts, which will carry the ore from the crushers located on the working level of the mine to the vicinity of the transfer point. The tunnel will be 2,400 meters long. [By Eduardo Alegría Olivares] [Text] [Santiago El MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p C-20] 8587

CSO: 3010/1232

COURT DENIES FREEDOM TO POTOSI M-19 MEMBERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Apr 81 Sec A p 20

[Text] The Military Superior Court denied the release that had been sought from that entity by the M-19 leaders who were captured last September at the Potosi bathing resort, located in the jurisdiction of Tocaima.

Those in custody, numbering 12 in all, requested this favor claiming that there were no valid reasons for keeping them incarcerated, and that this was why they had not been brought to trial.

The Military Court, whose latest decisions have been based on the most fundamental principles of equity and justice, handed down an unfavorable decision to the accused, because it reached the conclusion that the circumstantial evidence gathered by the trial judge to issue the pertinent warrant for arrest contained sufficient grounds.

Task of Disintegration

The "blow" dealt by the Army to this M-19 leadership group compounds the many setbacks suffered by that movement during the past few months, including the capture of the Antonio Narino Mobile Column, consisting of 85 men, in Ipiales; the apprehension of the perpetrators of the theft of the 4,883 weapons from the Rincon Quinones Mechanized Group; and the arrest of prominent members who took part in the notorious "seizure" of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic.

As a result of those official operations, very prominent leaders of that well-known insurrectionist group, including Carlos Toledo Plata, Alvaro Fayad Delgado, Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, Israel Santamaria, Andres Almarales, Augusto Lara Sanchez and Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, are now answering to the courts.

At the court-martial convoked in Ipiales, the seating of which was due to take place yesterday, all the members of the column captured at Ipiales are being tried for rebellion. The leaders Carlos Toledo Plata, Rafael Arteaga Giraldo and Rosenberg Pabon will be tried separately in Bogota, because their names are already included in the resolution which convoked the court-martial to try the perpetrators of the theft of several hundred weapons in the Northern District.

Currently, it is expected that another court-martial will be convoked in Bogota to try those who "seized" the Dominican Embassy. A few days ago, several of them were brought from Ipiales in response to the request made by the eighth judge of military penal proceedings, Dr Carlos Forero.

The Potosi Prisoners

Following is a complete list of the individuals who were captured at the Potosi bathing resort and in nearby sections, as they were preparing to hold a "high-level" national convention:

Luis Otero Cifuentes, Yamel Riano, Isidro Merchan, Adielia Osorio, Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, Luis Emilio Rueda, Rodrigo Perez, Rodrigo Restrepo, Diego Canarte, Rafael Jaime Navarro, William Ramirez and Ricardo Vargas.

The first five are being tried in the court-martial being held in La Picota, in which they are defendants in absentia. The others are due to appear at the court-martial to be convoked within the next few days by the commander of the 10th Brigade, with headquarters in Melgar, as individuals presumed guilty of the crime of rebellion, all of which was proven by the abortive meeting in Tocaima.

The last six individuals listed are being held in the El Barne penitentiary in Tunja, while Luis Emilio Rueda is jailed in Ibague.

Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, who was a professor at the University of Valle, admitted that the meeting which was to be held at the "Potosi" bathing resort was quite important to his movement. He said that "high-ranking M-19 leaders" were going to participate in it, but declined to state exactly whether it was to be attended by Jaime Bateman Cayon, the supreme leader of that insurrectionist group, although he implied that something of the sort had been scheduled.

It should be noted that the list of participants in the aforementioned meeting has been only partially released, owing to the secrecy in which the investigation has been kept. One of the names mentioned from the outset was that of Antonio Jose Navarro, owing to his status as a leader and because there had already been statements of his, since he is being tried at the La Picota court-martial.

Conviction for a Lawyer

On the other hand, Col Augusto Pradilla Giraldo asked the members to hand down a verdict of conviction for the Zipaquirá lawyer, Hebert Bustamante, as an individual guilty of the crime of rebellion with command status, because he stated that he was commander of an intermediate M-19 column. This professional man is being tried in absentia.

Simultaneously, the prosecutor requested that the military judges acquit that same defendant of all charges brought against him to the effect that he took part in the theft of the weapons in the Northern District, because he declared that there was not sufficient evidence to recommend a finding of a contrary nature.

Attorney Bustamante was constantly cited as one of the possible participants in the "seizure" of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic, but to date there has been no clarification of the matter. In the event that evidence exists against him, his name will be included in the court-martial that is due to be convoked in Bogota to try the perpetrators of that incident.

Hebert Bustamante was also identified as the one mainly responsible for the assassination of the North American linguist, Chester Allen Bitterman. This charge appeared in an alleged communique from M-19, but the matter became doubtful when a new bulletin was made public in which the heads of that group disclaimed this accusation.

The prosecutor also asked for the conviction of Carlota Guio for rebellion, comprised of training several groups of farm women in parts of Santander and Antioquia in subversive activities. This defendant has been fleeing since February 1979, when the judge who drew up the indictment suspended the arrest warrant that he had issued against her, owing to the fact that she was soon to become a mother.

As for the deliberations of the court-martial, it was noted that, during the latest sessions, the defense attorneys and the defendants have expressed annoyance at the fact that the press was not in attendance. This was reported informally to the head of the court-martial, Col Rafael Martin Prieto, who promised to reconsider his decision next Monday.



Shown here are four of the 12 M-19 members captured at the Potosi bathing resort. They are Yamel Riano, Antonio Ruyarro Wolf, Isidro Merchán and Luis Otero Cifuentes. The Military Court denied them the release that they had sought.

1409

CSG: 1010/1297

BACKGROUND ON M-19 LEADERS, TRIALS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 3 May 81 Sec A p 12

[Text] Only two prestigious leaders of M-19 have succeeded in evading the incessant, devastating operations carried out by the military forces in the various parts of the country affected by the guerrillas' action.

One of them is Jaime Bateman Cayon, the top-ranking head of that group, who is alleged to be leading a detachment in the territory of Caqueta. The other one is Ivan Marino Ospina, the second-ranking leader of the subversive organization, and an individual whom the authorities place in the wild jungle of Choco.

The other heads of the insurrectionist group are either in jail or have been brought down by the troops during various battles. The latest to be killed were Elmer Marin Marin and Carmenza Cardona Londono.

They Kept Marin in the Dark

Despite the fact that Marin had a very long record in M-19, the press did not give him the prominence that it is now giving to the death of "La Chiqui," whose activity was confined to his participation as a negotiator during the "seizure" of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic.

Not only was Marin one of the founders of this group which has given the Armed Forces so much to do, but was also directly charged with having participated directly in the kidnapping and death of the union leader Jose Ranquel Mercado, an incident which shook the entire nation. He was also identified as one of the individuals mainly responsible for the theft of the 4,883 weapons from the Rincon Quinones Mechanized Group, located north of Bogota, as well as having participated in the kidnappings of various prominent persons.

Noteworthy among his latest actions is his puzzling escape from the "La Picota" penitentiary, along with Ivan Marino Ospina, and his activity as commander of a guerrilla column in the municipality of Tado, Choco, the site where he was killed by National Police units while attempting to "take over" the town.

As we stated in a recent article, Marin's death was fully confirmed by the Army and F-2, the latter agency having attested to his identity through the respective fingerprint check.

It should be noted, as an odd detail, that Marin "is still living" in the court-martial being held against M-19 at La Picota, because it has not yet been ordered to discontinue the proceedings against him, inasmuch as his death has not yet been legally confirmed.

The Jailed Leaders

The court-martial which is under way in Bogota is trying many leaders of this insurgent group who have fallen into the hands of the investigating agencies under various circumstances.

Among those appearing at this trial we might mention Alvaro Fayad Delgado, the third-ranking individual in importance within that group; Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, who follows the latter in the chain of command; Carlos Toledo Plata, the top-ranking ideologist and fifth in importance (the fourth was Elmer Marin); Luis Otero Otero Cifuentes, Israel Santamaria, Andres Almarales, Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, Vladimiro Valencia, Augusto Lara Sanchez, Rafael Arteaga Giraldo, Carlos Duplat and Rosenberg Pabon Pabon, who has not yet been remitted to La Picota.

Despite the setbacks suffered by their organization, they insist that they are not finished, and that they still have sufficient people and resources to continue battling the regular forces. None of these leaders denies the importance of the action taken against them, but they maintain that all this was anticipated, inasmuch as it involves a war that they categorize as unequal.

This assessment coincides with the statements made by the military high command, to the effect that M-19 is decimated, but cannot yet be regarded as completely extirpated.

244 Tried

The work that the Army has done and is continuing to do in connection with the subversive activities of the group in question may properly be considered exhausting because, in addition to the vast, constant operations that it is carrying out over vast jungle areas of Caqueta, Choco and Putumayo, it must assign many men and many facilities to guard and try the numerous individuals currently in custody.

The total number of individuals being tried by the four courts-martial that have been convoked for this purpose is 244. The trial with the largest number of defendants ever known, not only in Colombia, but in the entire world, according to the determinations made at the beginning of the court-martial by the prosecutor, Col Augusto Pradilla Giraldo, is the one taking place at La Picota. There, 86 accused who are present, and 22 who are absent, are being tried. The charges consist basically of the theft of the weapons from the Northern District, the "seizure" of official and private entities and the kidnapping of several individuals.

In Bucaramanga, another court-martial is being conducted against 40 persons who were captured in September 1979, when they organized to form a new guerrilla front. The capture took place in the rural section of Alto de Nogales, in the municipality of Bolivar. The people were being given military indoctrination and instruction for the purpose of training them for the rebellion, according to statements made by reliable officials. Four of those implicated in these incidents were taken to Bogota, because their names had already been included in the resolution for the convocation of the court-martial that is under way at La Picota. They are Carlos

Pizarro Leongomez, Andres Almarales, Carlota Guio and Gerardo Ardila Serrano. All of them are accused fundamentally of rebellion.

Being tried in the town of Ipiales are 66 members of M-19, all affiliated with the Antonio Narino Column, who were captured by the troops, together with their commander, former congressman Carlos Toledo.

The fourth court-martial, also the last one to be convoked, is the one being held at the Tolemaida military base, at which 16 individuals are appearing while 14 more are being tried in absentia. The convocation was ordered by the commander of the 10th Brigade, Brig Gen Jimmy Rocha Rubio, through Resolution 01 of 15 April. These subjects are accused of rebellion, homicide, personal injury and qualified robbery. Some must answer for the existence of a training school for guerrillas which was operating in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Cunday, in Tolima.

Appearing at this trial are Manuel Vicente Guzman, Trifon Garzon Romero, Jose Antonio Oliveros, Hector Cubillos Tivabizco, Enrique Oliveros Garzon, Ovidio Martinez Orjuela, Roberto Antonio Giraldo Naranjo, Leonidas Moreno Clavijo, Yesid Castaneda Ortegón, Luis Maria Rojas Macias, Jairo Jose Sanabria, Yazmin Janeth Baron de Montana, Eutimio Alvarez Tovar and Luis Eduardo Rojas Acosta. Being tried as defendants in absentia are Eliecer Sanabria Arias, Aniceto Delgado, Erasmo Lozano Angarita, Omar Montana Sanabria, Gabriel Montana Sanabria, Javier Montana Sanabria, Jorge Montana Sanabria, Guillermo Montana Sanabria, Jose Villarreal, Arnoldo Alvarez, Gladys Oliveros, Nancy Alvarez, Fanny Rojas and Geoffrey Giraldo Naranjo.

Presiding at the court-martial is Col Alberto Martinez Lozano, and acting as prosecutor is Lt Col Armando Huertas Gaitan. Serving as members are Maj Alfonso Manosalva Florez and Capts Jose Alejandro Ruiz and Rafael Velez Hernandez. The role of legal adviser is being discharged by the attorney Lt Jose Orozco.

With regard to the casualties and captures suffered by M-19, blamed largely on various blatant tactical and strategic errors, the leaders of that group who are in custody claim that the guerrilla operations cannot be entrusted to anyone and that, therefore, heading the armed detachments are their natural leaders who must exercise both the military and political power at the same time.



Ivan Marino Ospina, the second-ranking man in importance within M-19



Jaime Bateman Cayon, top-ranking leader of M-19

2909

CSO: 3010/1297

GRANCOLOMBIANA BUYS SHIPS FROM POLAND

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Apr 81 Sec A p 20

[Text. The Grancolombiana Merchant Fleet has purchased six freighter vessels from Poland which will be delivered to it during 1981 and 1983.

The six ships are being built by the Centromor Shipyards firm in that European country, in accordance with two contracts signed with Grancolombiana in 1979 and 1980.

During the latter year, arrangements were made for the construction of two ships, at a cost of \$23.7 million apiece, "with very ample financing terms and at low interest." They will be delivered in November and December 1983.

As for the other vessels, a bulletin from the Fleet explained that their delivery will be as follows: the first in December 1981, the second and third in 1982, and the fourth in 1983.

The six ships will have the following features, among others: total length: 158.53 meters; maximum beam, 24.80 meters; depth of hold to the upper deck, 15.85 meters; maximum draft, 9.75 meters; speed at 85 percent (of their capacity), 16.6 knots; total deadweight, 11,500 metric tons; dry cargo capacity, 828,000 cubic feet; refrigerated cargo capacity, 163,000 cubic feet; container capacity, 370.

These units will have a combined type rigging for the operations, that is, four twin cranes, each with a 2 x 25 ton capacity; six booms with a 15-ton capacity for the general cargo holds; two 10-ton booms for the refrigerated hold; and an 80-ton Stalcken boom between holds 2 and 3.

2409
CSH: 0010/1297

NEW CUNDINAMARCA POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

Bogotá EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Apr 81 Sec A p 3

[Text]



Today, at a special ceremony, Lt Col Jorge Enrique Sanchez Torres (in the photo) will take over the command of the Cundinamarca Police Department from the outgoing commander, Col Laureano Burgos Velasco. The ceremony will be held on the institution's parade grounds.

1989

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M-19 BOMB FACTORY EXPLODES IN BOGOTA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Apr 81 Sec A pp 1, 12

[Text] The young woman Maria Liliana Guevara Salazar, aged 24 and a native of Cali who, it was learned, had a degree in chemistry, died as a result of dreadful mutilation and burns when the chemical elements with which she was attempting to make a time bomb that was supposed to be triggered by a clock system exploded.

The young woman was taken in serious condition to San Juan de Dios Hospital, where she succumbed shortly thereafter.

In the Middle of Downtown

The explosion occurred at 1250 hours yesterday afternoon in apartment 23-04 of the Las Torres Blancas building, on the northwest corner of Route 4 and 24th Street, and served to expose the operation of a clandestine factory for incendiary devices which were, without doubt, intended to be used in a series of terrorist attacks during the next few days.

Serious Losses

The blast, in addition to shattering an arm and the thighs of the aforementioned young woman, caused great destruction inside the apartment, also damaging the picture windows of the adjoining apartments, assessed at a total of 400,000 pesos.

A Capture

During the course of the investigation conducted by the Police F-2 forces, an arrest was made of 24-year old Maria del Carmen Londono Mejia, a native of Pereira and a student of French and painting, who was a former pupil in the seventh semester of the National University School of Philosophy and Letters. She was apparently implicated in the clandestine activities that were taking place in the apartment.

Large Amount of Materials

During the judicial inspection made on the premises where the explosion took place (the detonation of which shook not only the many residents of the building, but also the houses in the district), several ingredients appropriate for making bombs were discovered, particularly sulfur, four pounds of aluminum purple, dynamite, 13

electric blasting caps, a role of cable for an electrical circuit, a military jacket and an M-K grenade of American make for exclusive use of the military forces, a bottle of blasting powder, a battery with weld light and circuit wire, a wrist watch, welded with bored mica, a map of the Bogota urban perimeter with various demarcations and several books of communist ideology.

According to the experts from the F-2 anti-explosives unit, the aforementioned items would have been sufficient for making at least 10 such devices.

The First Bomb

It is understood that the explosion occurred while Maria Liliana Guevara Salazar was engaged in making the first bomb, provided with an electric circuit, which was supposed to go into operation through the use of a clock.

The young woman who, as has been noted, had one of her arms mutilated, with parts thereof adhering to the ceiling and walls of the apartment, was operated on in the hospital and, in addition to the injuries already mentioned, proved to have two equally serious wounds on her thighs and on different parts of her body, which caused her death while she was undergoing surgery by the doctors.

The Firefighters Act

Members of the Bogota Fire Department, led by their commander, Col Augusto Garcia Plata, went to the building with five pieces of apparatus, and carried out the initial operations to prevent another explosion from occurring. Then the experts from the F-2 anti-explosives unit went into action, collecting the chemical elements belonging to the factory, and opened the pertinent investigation.

For Attacks

As of nightfall, it was not known which subversive movement the young women involved in the spectacular incident belong to, although it was said, without confirmation, that they are from M-19 and that they had started the manufacture of the devices precisely to carry out terrorist attacks next Sunday, when another anniversary of the insurrectionist organization is marked.



Surrounded by police members, the student Maria del Carmen Londono, captured as one of the individuals heading the bomb factory which caused an explosion in the Las Torres Blancas building yesterday, leaves the building. Another young woman was seriously injured in the incident.



In a wicker basket the authorities found detonators and other items for making bombs after the explosion which took place yesterday in a building in the downtown area of the city.

2909

CSO: 3010/1297

BRIEFS

COAL MINING PROJECT--The Colombian government granted the Colombian-Spanish Trust, Dami-Prodeco-Auxini, the permit to exploit coal reserves at El Cerrejon in the northern part of the country, it was officially reported. Operations will cover some 10,000 hectares at an initial cost of \$200 million. Coal mining, to begin in 1982, should gradually increase to a level of 1.5 million tons yearly. Special ecology conservation measures will be applied. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 16 May 81]

RAILROAD WORKERS STRIKE--A total of 4,000 railroad workers have called an indefinite strike to demand payment of their wages for the first two weeks of May. The strike will not be lifted until the company pays the overdue wages to the workers, a labor leader said. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 81]

CSO: 3010/1391

GIRON VICTORY MARKED DAWN OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA, SAYS ABRANTES

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Apr 81 p 4

[Speech by Div Gen Jose Abrantes, first vice minister of interior and member of the party central committee at a ceremony honoring the heroes and martyrs of Giron held 14 April at a National Revolutionary Police [PNR] patrol unit in Havana]

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, comrades of the presidency, relatives of our fallen comrades; soldiers of Playa Giron, comrades all:

Like Mambises in a machete charge, 20 years ago the Cubans hurled themselves to the defense of the rights of the socialist fatherland on the sands of Giron, with their courage and heroism giving a new page to the epic story of our independence. As of that time all the countries of America were a little more free.

Moved deeply by the revolutionary content and meaning of this event in which we render homage to the soldiers of the Ministry of Interior and all those fighters who 20 years ago contributed to the victory of Playa Giron, let our first and highest tribute of gratitude and remembrance be for those who died there. Let the honor and glory be theirs and let the duty of continuing to defend, under any circumstance and at any price, that which they defended with their lives and their deaths, be ours.

The patriotic and socialist revolution of Cuba received its baptism of fire at Giron and obtained a splendid victory which destroyed the myth of invincibility of Yankee Imperialism on this continent.

That victory, which definitively consolidated the internal victory over the bourgeoisie, gave new spirit to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America and aroused an ardent international solidarity. It was not by chance. It was obtained because the laws of war and armed struggle were applied consistently. It was obtained because the stubborn initial resistance of the brave militiamen and soldiers caused the plans of the enemy to change and it allowed the concentration of our troops. It was achieved because of the unusual bravery demonstrated by the fighters of the Rebel Army, our glorious militias and the National Revolutionary Police; because of the daring of our pilots, our tankers, our artillerymen. It was achieved because the security agencies and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], with an

iron hand, halted every movement of the internal fifth column; because countless fighters took up arms and occupied their positions on the coasts, mountains and economic objectives; it was achieved because all our people reacted vigorously and calmly, displaying an intensive activity and a formidable heroism. It was achieved because of the extraordinary ability of our commander in chief, who seeing the danger which was hanging over our country, ordered all the necessary measure and gave not a single moment of truce to the enemy nor halted the offensive until our tanks had their treads in the waters of Playa Giron.

The fighters of that battle and all the people, filled with admiration and affection, saw him in his tank, in the vanguard, in the first line of fire, but they were also concerned about his safety. That picture has been seen throughout the world as an example of the determination, optimism and courage of the Cuban people, as a symbol of revolutionary victory.

The Leninist theory that a revolution is valid if it is properly defended; that the defense of revolutionary gains implies the steadfast application of a number of social, economic, political and military measures and that, as Lenin said: "The strength of the revolution, the strength of its attack, its vigor, its determination, the solemnity of its victory, also redouble the strength of bourgeoisie resistance. The more victories we win, the more the exploiters learn how to unite more and the more they hurl themselves into vigorous attacks."

The direct invasion through Cienega de Zapata was precisely another link in the chain of aggressions of various types and magnitudes which began to be made against Cuba from January 1959.

When in its first two years the Cuban revolution began to take radical steps which substantially harmed the interests of the bourgeoisie and the U.S. monopolies, it aroused the ire of imperialism.

The U.S. Government, with its usual and arrogant hauteur, began to apply economic and diplomatic sanctions against our country; to promote the creation of counterrevolutionary organizations and bands, to encourage sabotage and terrorist attacks against the leaders of the revolution, against the property and lives of the people.

In every attempt at coercion, to every measure, our government responded categorically and opportunely. The people vigorously responded to aggressions with their military arm: The Rebel Army, the National Revolutionary Militias, the security organizations and the PNR. They were the uniformed and armed people, as the unforgettable Camilo Cienfuegos accurately summarized it.

It became more and more difficult for internal counterrevolution to act, although on occasions it managed to strike an underhanded blow.

The failure of its plans and aggressions infuriated the monster and made it determined to undertake an action of greater scope.

In March 1960 the then President Eisenhower ordered, among other measures, the Central Intelligence Agency--at that time headed by the ultrareactionary Allan Dulles--to recruit and train a force of counterrevolutionary Cubans for invading Cuba. At the end of that year that brigade of mercenaries, traitors, bourgeoisie and thugs had been basically organized. It was a brigade planned, trained and armed by the U.S. Government. A plan was put into action, which involved various diversionary actions, several quick and decisive battles and the plan to seize a piece of our territory for the installation of a so-called government, which being a Yankee puppet, would not hesitate to request massive military intervention with the submissive and criminal partnership of the OAS.

If the first phase of the plan had been accomplished, although Cuba would have never surrendered and we would have fought to the last bullet and the last man, our country would have had to suffer a long war of extermination. Tens of thousands of Cubans would have died and countless economic resources: factories, sugarmills, hospitals and schools would have been destroyed, as happened in Vietnam a few years later.

However, this did not happen because the powerful and fiery shout of "Fatherland or Death" of a people under arms put the mercenary horde to shameful flight and covered its planners with failure and discredit.

It was an invasion prepared with all the resources of a large, rich and powerful country with all the techniques and tactics of war and with the complicity of the most corrupt governments of the American continent. However, it was not supported by a single ethical principle or a single moral or legal right.

"Everything that surrounded Giron," said Fidel in a ceremony commemorating the victory, "was treachery, flagrant violation of international law, perfidy and crime."

At dawn Saturday 15 April, without a declaration of war, combat aircraft bombed three points of our national territory with the objective of disabling our meager air force. The people, justly angered, confirming their decision and confirming their determination, placed themselves on a war footing. From the funeral of the victims of that treacherous attack, in compliance with the ringing order of the commander in chief, they marched in serried ranks with their fists clenched, to their factories, schools and military units to occupy their combat positions and to continue producing, planting, studying and working in the literacy campaign with admirable calm and integrity. Instead of the panic they intended to cause, they unleashed all energies and touched the innermost wellsprings of Cuban dignity.

The mercenary brigade had already departed from its base in Puerto Cabezas. All tactical and technical factors had been foreseen but in their class blindness the generals of the pentagon and the devious minds of the CIA could not foresee the ability to resist, the fighting readiness, the ideological unity and the moral strength of a people who support their revolution. They ignored intelligence which did not coincide with their desires, they disdained political and moral factors and underestimated the bravery and determination of our people; they refused to see the truth.

They took into account the geographical conditions of the theater of operations chosen as the principal one, but they did not consider that Cienaga de Zapata was one of the places toward which the saving work of the revolution had been vigorously directed; that the peasants, the woodsmen, the charcoal makers, previously unredeemed, forgotten and hungry, now firmly gripped the rifles the revolution had given them so that they could defend the right to that decent life and the right of their children to a better future and that they were not willing to exchange the happy and enlightening footsteps of the literacy workers for the filthy and oppressive boots of those who were coming to recover their lost privileges, exploit the people once more and mock the fatherland.

At dawn on 17 April, the peaceful but hardworking and vigilant silence of the Cienaga was broken by the deadly explosions of enemy weapons. However, immediately the reality they had attempted to ignore rose against them and crushed them. Epic were the battles of Battalion 339 of the Cienfuegos Militias and the Militia School Battalion of Matanzas, which opened the breach through which poured the uncontainable torrent of the forces of the revolution.

The PNR Battalion also converged itself with glory in those battles.

It was formed by some 1,200 men, a large part of whom were fighters from the Second Eastern Front, who had returned from the battle against bandits in the Escambray, and some other comrades of units from Havana, who presented themselves voluntarily and managed to join. It left on 18 April from this place in which we commemorate that feat today. By order of the commander in chief it had to engage in a very violent phase of the battle after the enemy had withdrawn toward Playa Giron, digging in strongly and concentrating his firepower. Luis Artemio Carbo Ricardo advanced with his company and was killed waging the first battle. The battalion attacked enemy positions with extraordinary courage and displayed great heroism under unfavorable conditions, complying with the mission entrusted to it. Eighteen of its heroes did not return. They were the ultimate proof of the intrepidity, daring and fierceness with which the battalion fought. They were young brave fighters and by dying their names and examples became immortal.

Luis Alfonso Silva Tablada, was also killed in that fighting. Today it can be revealed that to his high and well-known qualities as a pilot of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and hero of the aerial battle of Giron can be added that of having performed with exemplary self-sacrifice, discipline, discretion and modesty the secret missions assigned to him for the security of the state to unmask the persons of counterrevolutionary ideology and actions who for a time remained under cover in our air force.

Enemy aircraft, like the fleet which brought the invaders, departed from Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua. However, they were confronted by a Nicaraguan, Carlos Ulloa, who flying a Cuban aircraft defended the revolution until he was killed. Twenty years ago the imperialists could use Nicaraguan soil for training the enemies of the revolution because then that soil was still a fief of the tyrant Somoza, who had their support and protection. They cannot do that today because Nicaragua, because of the combative will of its revolutionary people, is free and sovereign.

It is the history lesson that imperialism in its useless efforts to survive does not want to learn. That is why they threaten Nicaragua today, once more threaten Cuba and threaten any country which frees itself or tries to free itself from their yoke, and they threaten humanity with a world conflagration. The militarist and bellicose nature of imperialism, its regressive character and the crisis in which it finds itself leads them to that.

They cannot aim for the goal of the future at which the revolutionaries aim because that goal carries their disappearance implicit in it. However, they also refuse to reconsider and act with an elementary human sense and historical responsibility.

If they err and hurl themselves against Cuba, they will have to face the same determined, calm and doughty people who defeated them at Giron, but they must also be aware of what Marti warned: "An error in Cuba is an error in America, an error in all of humanity."

Giron, as has been said, was the dawning of socialism in America. It was not a tranquil dawning. It was an awakening of fire and sacrifice. However, from the splendor of those battles there emerged the forged steel of the unity of our people around Fidel, socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology. From Giron was born our party and, along the route we defended there, we have become what Cuba means today to the countries of the world. The brightness of that light has reached a long way; it has crossed oceans under dramatic circumstances to light the paths of freedom of other fraternal peoples; it has become the unquenchable torch of hope for exploited people who are subjected to the fascist tyrannies and terror on this continent.

The country the imperialists tried to crush one day with the mercenary invasion, the country they disdained with arrogance, is today the invincible and impregnable bulwark of the revolution and proletarian internationalism. Twenty years have gone by and they have not gone by in vain. If the enemy could not defeat us then, who can subjugate us today? Who could humiliate us? Who could impose on our workers that hateful system of exploitation of man by man?

The revolutionary awareness, organization and cultural level of our people have developed extraordinarily. The political and ideological cohesion of our society is higher than ever. The economy of the country is more consistent every day. Our Revolutionary Armed Forces are incomparably better equipped and their high state of combat readiness is an irrefutably demonstrated fact. Our Ministry of Interior has accumulated great experience and, together with other technical and organizational factors, it strengthens its operational capability. All our people are mobilizing today in our Territorial Troop Militias, a gigantic complement to the defensive system of the country in which millions of men and women will find the weapon, mission and training required for facing any aggression against the fatherland.

The 20th anniversary of Playa Giron finds us strong, calm, firm and watchful of the turn of events, alert and prepared for anything.

Giron was not only a victory of the Cuban people. In that victory and before that, against brutal economic aggressions and terror by imperialism, there appeared the formidable force of revolutionary internationalism. In April 1961 Cuba was not unarmed and at the mercy of the criminal Yankee attack. The timely and effective help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries put the tanks, cannon, antiaircraft guns and rifles with which to defeat the aggressor in the hands of our fighters. The people of Latin America and other parts of the world hurled themselves into the streets in defense of Cuba. That revolutionary solidarity is also stronger than ever today. There are more free and sovereign nations which oppose imperialism, and the power of socialism is much greater.

Comrades:

Today you can feel the profound moral satisfaction of having contributed to a victory, which is not only the pride of our people, but a glorious page in the revolutionary history of the continent and the world.

As more years pass, as the number of Latin American and Caribbean countries which march along the paths of revolution grows greater, the echoes of the feat of the Cuban people at Playa Giron will resound with greater vigor; all those who fought there, all those who closed the path to the passage of the invader, all those who shed their blood and solidified with it the presence of socialism in the American Continent, will be remembered with greater gratitude.

At the beginning of this event, in the name of your comrades of the battalion; in your name, your fighters of Giron; in the name of all the fighters of our ministry, in the name of the relatives who today honor us with their presence, we deposited a floral offering before the monument to the 18 heroes of the PNR who died in combat. In the name of those who could not live, take with you now, with humility and profound commitment, those medals which acknowledge you as the protagonists in the first great military defeat of Yankee Imperialism in America.

Take inspiration from the example of extraordinary combativity of men such as Capt Luis Carbo Ricardo. Let us all repeat with Fidel that "people whose children are capable of fighting and even giving their lives in any corner of the world, and who do not hesitate to offer it a thousand times to the fatherland which saw them born, can never be defeated."

May the heroes who fell at Playa Giron live eternally in the grateful hearts of the people!

Long live our glorious socialist revolution!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live Fidel!

Fatherland or Death!

We shall win!

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GIRON VICTORY DEFENDING REVOLUTION NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Front page editorial: "The Greater the Danger, the Higher We Hold the Banners"]

[Text] On 16 April 1961, 20 years ago, in the great workshop of history as represented by a revolution, an incontrovertible decision and a class consciousness emerged in our fatherland and our island began to radiate a permanent light of dawn which illuminated the birth of socialist society on this continent.

On that day of 16 April, in burying those who had fallen during the mercenary air raid the day before, our Commander-in-Chief proclaimed, before our America and before the world, the socialist character of the Cuban Revolution for which the people had been fighting and working ever since the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

"Comrades, workers, and peasants," said Fidel, "this is the socialist and democratic revolution of the humble people, with the humble people, and for the humble people. And for that revolution of the humble, by the humble, and for the humble, we are ready to give our lives."

The circumstances in which this tremendous event took place were quite extraordinary: a mercenary army, armed and trained by United States imperialism, at that moment was heading for our coast to try to crush the aspirations of our people, to try to neutralize the efforts of our workers and peasants, to try to harm the destiny of our children, to wipe out the memory of our heroes and our martyrs, and to destroy the revolution.

Yankee imperialism certainly underestimated the people of Cuba; it underestimated the readiness of our workers to fight and it did not take into account the historical epoch during which the Cuban revolution was taking place, nor did it consider the changes in the balance of power which had taken place throughout the world.

On that glorious day--the day of struggle and fighting--there clashed, a continental context, for the first time in our America, two systems, two classes: socialism and capitalism, the working class and the bourgeoisie, all that which was live and that which was outdated.

More than three quarters of a century earlier, Marti said that "the disdain of the formidable neighbor who does not know it is the greatest danger to our America and it is urgent for the neighbor to get to know it quickly, so that he will no longer disdain it, because the day of reckoning is near."

On that 16 April, Yankee imperialism got to know the Cuban revolution in all of its force, all of its dimension, all of its broad popular range; and it learned about the patriotic and political stature of a people who had been disdained and exploited for more than half a century, in the face of the threat which that imperialism posed to the revolution that had sprung from the people.

This was one of the outstanding moments in history. The Cuban people spoke clearly and forcefully in response to the threat in April to make sure that imperialism would understand it well: no prepotent imperialist could ever touch, not even with the petal of a rose, the decorum and dignity of a people who was ready to defend its sacred soil, its earth, soaked with the blood of a legion of heroes and martyrs, and to defend its socialist revolution.

If actions of peoples always reveal their spirit, then the spirit of that people was revealed on 16 April 1961.

At that time, life for the people of Cuba was not filled with useless work, with a series of days without hope, with fear, vacuum, uncertainty, with the imperialist pack of hounds howling, but rather with creative work, with schools where children and youngsters were educated, a life full of confidence in man, the full realization of the human potential, dignity gained, and socialism.

For many reasons, 16 April is a date full of symbolisms; it is the solemn reaffirmation of a great task undertaken by our people--workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals--to carry out a duty to the past, to assume a responsibility toward the present, and to undertake a commitment to the future; it is the date of the proclamation of the socialist character of our revolution; it is the Day of the Militiaman.

The resolution issued by our party's Political Bureau, recommending the institution of the Day of the Militiaman, states that on 16 April "the Cuban people, unanimously raising its militia arms, gave unrestricted support to the proclamation of the socialist character of our revolution while burying the victims of the bombing raids against various airports throughout the country as a prelude to the mercenary aggression in the Bay of Pigs."

The rifles that were raised on that 16 April during the funeral of those who had died the night before are the same rifles which, throughout 20 years prior to that, had been raised in all parts of the land, from San Antonio to Maisi, to be displayed to the prepotent imperialists and their unconditional servants and opportunists whenever they made any threats or whenever they echoed useless intimidations.

The children of the workers and students, organized in our National Revolutionary Militias, who on that 16 April closed ranks side by side with the soldiers of the

Rebel Army and the fighting men of the National Revolutionary Police are the workers and students, the men and women who today are in the Militias of Territorial Troops to defend the revolution and the right of our people to build socialism, which their fathers defended yesterday.

The construction of socialism, independently of the difficulties arising in the course of its erection, is guaranteed when the people and the party are inseparably united and when they are guided by the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism and when they are loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The cheers addressed to the working class, to the heroes and martyrs of the fatherland, and to socialism, which we heard 20 years ago, are the same cheers which we can hear today for our dignity, our sovereignty, our revolution, our socialism and communism, and for Fidel.

The response which our people gave 20 years ago to the mercenaries, to the Pentagon, to the CIA, to imperialism, and to the apostates of Bolivar and Marti in Latin America is the same response which our entire people will give today to all those who intend to downgrade our dignity, our sovereignty, and our rights.

Our people today is not defending a victory which it has already won through its sweat and blood; it is a right which our people is defending today--the right to build socialism.

The response on that 16 April was addressed to those who tried to keep us subjugated, on our knees, begging for alms, so that the privileged castes could live a life of potentes generation after generation.

The response in the future will be given to those who did not learn the lesson of the Bay of Pigs, those who think that 22 years of confrontation with imperialism--which downgrades the peoples of our America--can exhaust our workers and peasants, our students and intellectuals, and our soldiers.

Our people has a more tempered will of steel and a more burning fist of fire on this date on which it pays tribute through respect and admiration for the militia-men, the soldiers, and police officers who in the Bay of Pigs 20 years ago defended our right to build socialism.

As Fidel said, the people are aware that the greater the danger, the higher must we hold our banners.

OFFICE
NOV 10 1987

U.S., SOUTH AFRICA, BRAZIL FACE GROWING PROBLEMS

U. S. Violence, Crime

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Carlos Mora Herman: "The Frightened American"]

[Text] As Dr Michael Halberstam--cardiologist, journalist and novelist--was returning one night to his home in Washington DC he surprised a burglar in the act of trying to force the door open. Halberstam attempted to detain the intruder, who however broke away and fired five shots point blank at the doctor.

Halberstam was able to get to the hospital but died on the operating table.

On another night a journalist of the Los Angeles HERALD EXAMINER, Sarah Ribicoff, 23 years of age, was leaving a restaurant in the town of Venice, California, with her fiance.

As they were about to get into their automobile they were accosted by two robbers who demanded money. As the young man was about to take out his wallet they fired several shots at him. He wasn't hit, but Sarah--who was at his side--was killed.

These cases are part of an alarming record of people killed during bank robberies, of women who were found nude and shot to death.

In the United States an act of violence--murder, assault, robbery or rape--takes place every 27 seconds.

A murder is committed every 24 minutes in that country.

Death reams the streets of U.S. cities and towns with impunity.

Stupid, sadistic, cruel murders are committed by lunatics or fanatics of various religious sects, and by racists and "knights" of the Ku Klux Klan.

Early one morning in a St Louis coffee shop, robbers lined the employees up against the wall and turned the place into a shooting gallery, killing all of their victims.

A study made toward the end of 1980 reached the conclusion that the fear of being murdered is slowly paralyzing U.S. society.

In California, for example, an average of 45 murders per week were committed in 1980, and during August of that year the figure rose to 67.

One extraordinary fact is that according to a study by the University of Michigan, the majority of the murder victims are black.

It is easier to acquire a gun in the United States than in any other country in the world. It is estimated that more than 100 million handguns are in the hands of the civilian population of the United States.

Nancy Reagan, wife of the current U.S. president, told the press recently that she always keeps a small revolver beside her bed for self-protection and that her husband has taught her how to use it.

Mr and Mrs Reagan are opposed to gun control in the United States.

There are other factors that contribute to this state of affairs: the corruption of judges, police and politicians; the drug traffic and drug use; pornography, which has been elevated to the status of an industry; and violence in the movies and on television.

With respect to television, a study made last year demonstrated that when a child in the United States reaches 14 years of age he has seen an average of 11,000 murders on TV. Because of the way they are constructed, the scripts of most of these programs present violence as the only way--the logical way--for human beings to solve their problems.

There is a popular saying which despite the element of exaggeration does indicate the state of mind that prevails in some sectors: "If you live in New Orleans, you will sooner or later be a murder victim."

In 1974--during the major economic recession of the Nixon administration--the murder rate went up. The same thing occurred last year, with the worsening of the economic crisis during the Carter administration.

Unemployment is dealing severe blows in the United States, particularly among young people.

Surveys made at various universities throughout the nation record a prevailing attitude of "active pessimism" which is translated into the sensation of sailing on a sinking ship and the conviction that the empire is declining and will inevitably fall, so that one must therefore live life at a fast pace and to its fullest.

There is another angle to the arm race which has proved to be very interesting. The Reagan administration, which took office on 20 January of this year, has announced that social programs will be cut in favor of the arms race.

This policy, which had already begun to be put into practice in the previous Carter administration, has resulted in the mental institutions putting more than half a million patients out into the streets.

These mental patients are now roaming the streets and have no difficulty acquiring a gun.

There is apprehension and fear. Death lurks everywhere. There are no safe places.

In short, the American has ceased to be the "unfeeling" American or the "ugly" American (as he was depicted in two famous books); today he is frightened. He is now simply "the frightened American."

African Liberation, Countermeasures

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Mar 81 p 21

[Article by Miguel Rivero: "On the Front Line"]

[Text] I have just returned from a long trip which lasted several weeks and put me in direct contact with the reality of life as it is lived in some of the "Front Line" countries in the face of the continuing threats and attacks on the part of the South African racists.

My talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Sam Nujoma of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), leaders of the African National Congress (ANC), and cabinet ministers of Mozambique and Tanzania have led to one principal conclusion: that it is necessary to prepare to face a campaign by South Africa which is designed to destabilize--and if possible to overthrow--the independent governments that in September 1976 established the so-called "Front Line."

It will be recalled that the coordinated action--both on the military and on the political fronts--of the "Front Line" was a decisive factor in bringing about the independence of Zimbabwe in April of last year.

The haughty posture adopted by South Africa during the conference on Namibia held in Geneva from 7 to 14 January served as a warning to the African leaders that difficult times are coming and that increased vigilance will be necessary.

Mugabe and Kaunda spoke to me at length concerning the strategy of the South Africans. Moreover, the feeling was almost unanimous in all the capitals I visited that the dominance of the South Africans had been encouraged by the electoral victory of Ronald Reagan in the United States, given the fact that the most reactionary elements--sympathizers or colleagues of the racists in Pretoria--predominate among Reagan's followers and close advisers.

The recent attack on the Mozambican locality of Matola constitutes a warning to all the governments of the region, Mugabe told me in an interview we had in his frugal office at Milton House, where the offices of the prime minister are intermingled with the offices of various ministries.

At this moment it is clear that the South Africans have developed an overall strategic plan for the Southern African cone: a plan designed to perpetuate--by all means available to them--the anachronistic system of apartheid.

It is therefore no accident that they are continuing to provide every type of military and material support to the counterrevolutionary group UNITA in Angola, nor that the U.S. Government under Reagan simultaneously announced that it is preparing to revise an act of Congress which prohibits the White House from doing the same.

In Zambia, Kaunda told me in detail of the motives underlying a coup that had been planned against his administration. The Zambian president succeeded in discovering the plot last October and putting some of those involved in prison, while others fled.

According to the president of Zambia there can be no doubt that this action was planned in South Africa and that it also had the support of "other Western governments."

In Zimbabwe a number of land mines were discovered on a tank farm. Together with other actions designed to destabilize the Mugabe administration, including the training in South Africa of certain opponents who are followers of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, this sabotage demonstrates Pretoria's program of action against this independent nation--the youngest in Africa.

In Botswana there have been attacks and harassment against the armed forces of that landlocked country of the southern cone of Africa.

It has obviously been very difficult for the Pretoria regime to adjust to the new situation that has prevailed in Africa since the former Portuguese colonies won their independence and since the crushing defeat of their candidates in the Zimbabwe elections.

Moreover, the agreements reached at the meeting of the Committee on Liberation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in late January of this year in the Tanzanian city of Arusha demonstrate the firm determination of the African countries to redouble their material, diplomatic and political assistance to SWAPO, with the aim of forcing the withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibia and the holding of elections this year, as stipulated in a report by the secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim.

"We are going to intensify armed action in the interior of Namibia," Sam Nujoma told me in Lusaka during our interview.

All these aggressive maneuvers by South Africa have given rise--by way of compensation--to the development of an awareness of the fact that in order to resist these actions it is necessary to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the "Front Line" states and to expand cooperation in the areas of security and defense, among others.

For this reason I have also returned from my tour with the conviction that the South Africans--as they burn their midnight oil--have been unable to understand that times have changed. "They can't intimidate us," was a phrase I heard over and over again in every capital I visited.

Brazilian Debt

Havana FRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Mar 81 p 58

[Article by Jose Bodes Gomez: "The Largest Debt"]

[Text] One of the characteristics of Brazilian Minister of Planning Delfim Netto which has to date gone unnoticed by his eulogists is his fondness for resounding phrases.

Delfim Netto recently uttered the following maxim:

"If inflation is uncomfortable, recession is fatal."

The fact is that Brazil's economy has been struggling on the one hand with the growing inflation and on the other with the threat of recession. These are not the only problems, however, that today face the administration of Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo.

The power that Delfim Netto has at the present time is much greater than the power he exercised in previous periods as a member of the various cabinets appointed by the Brazilian armed forces. From 1966 to 1973 he was minister of finance, and at that time he was credited with being one of the protagonists of the so-called "Brazilian miracle."

Two years ago General Figueiredo again called on him to join the administration as minister of agriculture, and in August 1979 he took over the influential Ministry of Planning.

The Brazilian military must secretly be reproaching themselves for having promised in 1964--after consummating their coup--that they would defeat the inflation which the constitutional government of Joao Goulart had been unable to curb.

Things went along with relatively little difficulty so long as petroleum prices were at a low level and cheap imported petroleum was supplying more than 80 percent of the national demand for fuel. Today, however, Brazil's dependence on foreign crude is still as great as at the beginning of the last decade, whereas world prices have risen substantially and it will be several more years before gasoline made with alcohol extracted from sugarcane will be able to reduce this costly energy deficit by even a small amount.

As in the case of worldwide inflation, however, the rise in the price of petroleum is not the primary cause of Brazil's inflation. The causes are otherwise, and in Brazil's case they must be sought in that country's growing dependence on the multinational monopolies and in the vulnerability of its economy to the fluctuations of the capitalist system.

The Delfim Netto team put into practice a simple but risky method for increasing the rate of economic growth: they proceeded to welcome--almost unconditionally--any and all foreign capital willing to invest in the industrialization program. Brazil's gross domestic product has risen to levels that are steadily approaching those recorded in Canada, thereby securing third place for Brazil on the economic

scale of the American continent. The difference (a difference that is certainly important as regards Brazil's social stability) is that Canada's per capita gross domestic product is almost six times that of Brazil.

In addition to inflation and the shortage of energy resources, the deficit in the balance of payments was cited by General Figueiredo as another of the principal problems. The Brazilian chief of state (who also has a predilection for resounding phrases) believes, however, that "ceasing to grow is something we cannot do."

The danger presented by the current situation is that "ceasing to grow" means raising social pressures to the bursting point, in a country where 1.5 million young people per year reach working age.

Here, the second part of Delfim Netto's cliché--"recession is fatal"--comes into play. It can well be fatal, moreover, for a regime which for more than a decade and a half has stifled the demands of the working class--a working class which is already showing signs of militant energy, as evidenced by the strikes of the workers of Sao Paulo and other Brazilian industrial centers last year.

Nevertheless, large loans are necessary to maintain the growth rate demanded by this economic program, and the sources of financing are increasingly reluctant to hand over these large sums of money.

Late last year the U.S. millionaire David Rockefeller visited Brasilia as one of his last acts as chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank. The words he used in conversation with General Figueiredo were categorical: "No one at Chase advocates recession," he said; "what we advocate is monetary discipline, for no country can cope with inflation unless there is discipline in its economy."

Rockefeller's prescription is the customary one employed by imperialist circles in these cases, namely, intervention by the International Monetary Fund, to enable the IMF experts to "discipline" the Brazilian economy. In this way the Wall Street bankers could restore their confidence in the future of that South American country.

For their part, the Brazilian rulers promised that this year they will reduce the balance-of-trade deficit (which increased to \$3 billion in 1980) and halt the inflationary spiral, so that the growth rate can be adjusted to a more modest figure more in keeping with the present economic situation.

The main problem stems from the fact that Brazil will need to obtain \$14 billion in foreign loans this year in order to be able to meet the obligations of a debt that is already nearing a total of \$60 billion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DAAFAR FOUNDING CEREMONY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] "The traditions which you have forged as pilots, engineers, technicians, mechanics, artillerymen, radio operators, missilemen, communicators, and other specialists, while awaiting the enemy, and on other occasions, facing the enemy, defying any kind of danger with equanimity and alertness, is the best way to honor the comrades who fell during the heroic days of Bay of Pigs and while carrying out their assigned missions over these past 20 years and the same applies in the future to the fighting spirit which will characterize each one of you during the coming missions which may be assigned to you by the party and the commander-in-chief."

These remarks were made by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and alternate member, Party Political Bureau, during the act commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] and the Antiaircraft Defense of the Ground Forces, held yesterday morning at the installations of the "Playa Giron" Air Guards Brigade.

The ceremony began at 1000, precisely on the runway which 20 years ago had been the target of Yankee imperialist bombs and from which, several hours later, our aircraft took off to fight the mercenary aggressor.

"Bay of Pigs Victory" Commemorative Medal Awarded

After the National Anthem and after the command "Attention!" the resolution of the Council of State was read, awarding the "Bay of Pigs Victory" commemorative medal on that occasion to a group of officers from the DAAFAR and the Antiaircraft Defense of the Ground Forces.

Army Gen Raul Castro, Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first party secretary in Havana and Central Committee member, and Pedro Chavez, president of the Provincial People's Government Assembly in Havana, handed out the medals.

Next, Raul awarded charter membership certificates to a group of officers who are still serving with the DAAFAR and the Antiaircraft Defense of the Ground Forces.

The gathering was addressed by veterans of the Bay of Pigs, such as Col Enrique Carreras, founder of the DAAFAR, and Lt Col Gerardo Puertas Graupera, representing the Antiaircraft Defense of the Ground Forces.

Both speakers expressed the readiness of all fightingmen to carry out any mission assigned by the party and our commander-in-chief with the same readiness they displayed 20 years ago and with their current level of expert knowledge and defense potential.

Lt. Gen Sergey Krivoplyazov, chief military advisor of the MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces], in his remarks expressed the unalterable fighting solidarity linking the homelands of Lenin and Martí, their communist parties and their armed forces. In concluding his brief address, he gave Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, deputy minister, commander of the units of the DAAFAR, and Party Central Committee member, a letter of congratulations from the Soviet military advisors who are assigned to Cuba.

The ceremony ended with an overflight by a squadron made up of MiG-21 and MiG-23 aircraft commanded by Col Rafael del Pino, an outstanding veteran of the Bay of Pigs.

The platform also included Vilma Espín, chairperson of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women]; Div Gen Sixto Batista, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], both of whom are alternate members of the Political Bureau; the group of charter members of militia units known as Los Malagones, survivors of DAAFAR veterans who had been killed in action, and other generals, commanders, and officers of the FAR.

Two Decades of Untiring Work

"During those two decades of untiring work, the fightingmen of the DAAFAR and the Antiaircraft Defense of the Ground Forces with zeal and a sense of responsibility carried out the missions assigned to them by our party and commander-in-chief," said Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra.

He said that the people in April 1961 marched into battle while singing the national anthem to defend the revolution of the humble, by the humble, and for the humble, proclaimed as a socialist revolution by Fidel, during those victorious days which have gone down in the fighting history of our fatherland and its FAR.

The alternate member of the Political Bureau noted: "The imperialists never thought that from that fighting epic of the days of the Bay of Pigs would spring the embryo which, over the years, would become the powerful DAAFAR of today."

He stressed the fact that the acquisition of new and modern techniques and weapons, given to Cuba as an exemplary gesture of solidarity and internationalism by the USSR, made possible the constant strengthening of the FAR and its various armed forces components.

"Our people is justified in feeling proud and sure by virtue of the possession of those means of defense," said Colome Ibarra, "handled by highly trained, aware, and disciplined fightingmen."

Later, during the political-moral and fighting qualities of the members of the DAAFAR and the Air Defense of the Ground Forces, the first deputy minister of the

FAR noted that their high level of efficiency was effectively demonstrated during exercises, maneuvers, inspections, training sessions, and the accomplishment of various missions.

He congratulated the Soviet military advisors who had made such an exemplary contribution to the strengthening of the DAAFAR and the Antiaircraft Defense of the Ground Forces.

In conclusion, he congratulated the comrades who had been decorated with the "Bay of Pigs Victory" commemorative medal in the name of the Central Committee, the commander-in-chief, and the FAR minister.

5038

CSO: 3010/1288

ICAP HEAD NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST DECLARATION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member, Central Committee, and president, Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, replies as follows to the question "what does the proclamation of the socialist character of the revolution mean to you?"

The extraordinary opportunity which many of us revolutionaries had in winning the intimate friendship of Fidel, from the decade of the forties on, when we were still almost adolescents, marked the awakening of my political awareness. In Fidel we can see a leader who has a marvelous cultural background, profoundly influenced by Marti, a careful student of Marxism-Leninism. In his meetings with us, each conversation concluded with the passionate idea of revolutionarily transforming the foundations of Cuban society.

We were not just some beardless dreamers; the spirit of rebellion and reflection boiled in us. Fidel, Raul, Abel, and Nico Lopez had enriched their ideological assets by studying the works of Marx and Lenin. We can say that our group, who knew and followed Fidel from the very first day of our appearance on the public scene, already knew, through theoretical approach and political conviction, that the supreme objective of any true revolution boiled down to the elimination of the exploitation of man by man.

I can say, as a personal note, that the "tendency" of interpreting the socialist direction of the future revolution had its roots in us not only through intellectual channels but also by virtue of the logic of revolutionary practice which made us the vanguard of the purest in revolutionary thinking within Cuban youth.

My generation--springing from a pure Marti strain--was inspired by the thinking--as forceful then as it is today--of Mella, Balino, Ruben Martinez Villena, and Antonio Guiteras, and on more than one occasion we fought battles against the sugar workers headed by Jesus Menendez.

The theoretical legacy of the leaders of the worker and student rebellions which at the time awakened the national conscience provided strong nourishment for our political concepts and constituted the guideline for the subsequent battles which we fought side by side with Fidel. His ideas, firmly sustained by the scientific knowledge of the classical authors of Marxism, as revealed in published documents and my personal testimony, was always with us at all times. Prior to Moncada,

the reading of Lenin by Fidel and Abel was not a historical novelty. During those fruitful times in prison, they developed the systematic study of the founders of scientific communism; on board the "Granma" were those who had analyzed the objective and subjective conditions and who decided to make the revolution of the humble and for the humble; and on the glorious trail of war in the Sierra Maestra, in some knapsacks, along with a few supplies, some of the Marxist works also became indispensable.

I remember a little story from the first days of the revolutionary triumph which confirms the profound belief in the inexorable socialist course of our revolution: when Fidel went to New York to address the UN in 1960, the Commander-in-Chief warned us that, if he would die for any reason whatever, Raul would take over the job of directing the revolution along the course which we had charted.

This is why, when Fidel, in expressing our grief for the victims of the criminal bombing raids prior to the mercenary invasion in the Bay of Pigs, on 16 April 1961 proclaimed the socialist character of the Cuban revolution, he not only materialized the old and long-desired revolutionary aspirations but the virile gesture of rifles raised by the strong arms of the worker and peasant militiamen confirmed the transcendental historical fact of the first and irreversible triumph of socialism on the soil of our America. (From MILITANTE COMUNISTA)

3058

CSO: 2010/1287

UJC AT MILITARY INDUSTRIAL PLANT HONORED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Apr 81 p 56

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Best Way To Mark 20th Anniversary of Bay of Pigs"]

[Text] The Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party streamer, which the National Committee of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] awarded to collectives where the young people outstandingly carried out their commitments to the organization, was presented to the "Grito de Baire" Military Industrial Enterprise in the course of a solemn ceremony.

This mass event was a suitable way to start the Day of the Bay of Pigs at that workplace.

The activity began with the issue of the new UJC membership card to the base committees which would later on pass them on to each militant. A group of militants at the enterprise also received recognition for its 5 years of service in this youth organization.

Next, Col Jose Luis Jomarron, enterprise manager, received the pledges for each of the divisions of this facility as the workers outlined specific tasks to be accomplished in production, services, and with relation to political and ideological plans.

Eduardo Crespo, secretary-general of the labor union bureau, congratulated the UJC militants and then noted that he was "taking this opportunity to submit to the members of the enterprise, for their comment, the motion to elect comrade Luis Garcia Jimenes to sit on the presidential platform during the central event marking 1 May."

The ovation, which almost prevented the labor union secretary from finishing his remarks, constituted unanimous approval of the motion.

After the reading of the resolution from the Political Section, which is responsible for the Military Industrial Enterprises, resolving to grant the group award "Second Party Congress" to the UJC at the "Grito de Baire" Enterprise, Lt Col Jose Cuellar affixed the streamer to the organization's banner which was carried by outstanding militants.

Am Castillon Gomez, secretary of the UJC Steering Committee, then read the pledge of the communist youth at this workplace, hailing the 25th anniversary of the FAR

[Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the 20th anniversary of the UJC with a view to winning the "Fourth UJC Congress" streamer.

In their pledge, the militants agreed to recover spare parts worth 1,500 pesos and to put in 2,000 hours of volunteer work and to donate 200 pesos to the Militias of Territorial Troops during the event marking FAR Day and the Day of the Civilian Worker. They also agreed to build the Room of Production Glory.

The closing address was delivered by Col Jose Luis Jomarron who pointed out that this was the best way to mark these activities as a faithful reflection of the interest and devotion of the entire personnel force at the enterprise.

He had words of appreciation for the work of the UJC and the young people in general whom he urged to continue to boost the activities of the base organizations in support of the primary mission of this workplace.

In other part of his address, he talked about the process of training young people in socialist society and the magnificent possibilities which that system offers to everybody, in abysmal contrast to the alienating and exploiting society of capitalism.

He congratulated the award winners and urged them to fight effectively against wrongdoing, lack of discipline, an easy-going attitude, loafing, and other manifestations contrary to the political-ideological education offered by the revolution.

"Let us make an utmost effort," Colonel Jomarron said in conclusion, "in production and in improving our combat readiness as the best way to honor those who gave their all, even their lives, at the Bay of Pigs, for the shiny present which our fatherland experiences today."

5058

CSO: 3010

PROBLEMS NOTED IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR PLAY

REVISTA YOUNG OLIVE in Spanish 12 Apr 61 p 38

[Excerpt] With this play, the Bertolt Brecht political theatrical group rather effectively continues its series of successes which began with "Andoba" and which continued with "La permuta." These are timely topics which motivate the interest of our audience and which constituted the main incentive for filling the theater although many ticket requests had to go unanswered.

"Rampa arriba, Rampa abajo" likewise revolves around the theme which is a matter of concern to people today. There is no denying that everybody wants to see his daily worries reflected on the stage and communication is successfully established because there is talk about things that are close and that the public can identify with. This is the best way to win the public's favor.

The play also talks a simple and direct language which can be considered another factor in its success.

This work by Yulky Carr tackles the problems and deviations that can take place in various individuals among our youth as a result of a mentality contrary to our values and the nature of our system. Two youngsters somehow get into smuggling and prostitution. They become antisocial individuals and they realize that this is the wrong way to go only too late.

This is a probable story; it is based on certain events and reflects the struggle that must be conducted against the influence of enemy ideology in some minds. But there is a realistic side to it. The fundamental terms of the conflict also are realistic and are in the realm of reality. This is why the spectator believes in the story and wins that it is something useful and necessary.

There is also here a young woman who shows promise of much greater development as a writer or as an actress. Her work and because of her interest in the community is welcome. Although "Rampa arriba, Rampa abajo" is an effective play, the statement of its author and the dramatic development of the plot did not reach the depth which we would wish to achieve.

Although this is a work of a young writer who shows promise of much greater development, the problems and situations are created and resolved like a soap opera. Sometimes we feel that the development of the story does not go through the characters' motivation but rather by force of a

guiding lines. What we do not find here is the kind of dramatism which supplies reality to all of its complexity and dynamism. The psychology of the personalities involved is rather poor and there is little acuity and depth in the situations.

The development of the main character--both in the negative sense and in her growing awareness of the situation--is rather stereotyped. Alejandra arrives at a state of moral degeneration from which she finds it difficult to return to the issues in this play. Her girlfriend's brother, a leading positive element in the play, emerges rather poorly in terms of psychological characteristics and therefore looks rather weak.

We might also call attention to the responsibility of the parents which is to warn and to alert irresponsible parents, who do not devote any attention to their children, for influence the deformations found in those children; but by themselves they are not the cause. More emphasis should have been placed on negative ideological influence. Through the stage setting, the author seeks to produce humorous effects in dealing with the family of the protagonist which cause easy laughter but which make for the kind of picturesque background that is entirely alien to the topic.

The basic objection is that the play could have attained a deeper level of communication and then the vast public would leave the theater more satisfied.

END
CRO: 1010.1118

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK MILITIA HEAD--Engineer Colonel Miroslav Novak, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Militia, visited Cuba in response to an invitation of General of the Army Raul Castro, second party secretary and minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], with whom he held talks. Colonel Novak also met Jorge Risquet, member of the party politburo. Before his departure Colonel Novak presented a flag of fraternity of the Czechoslovak People's Militia for the militia of Cuba's Territorial Troops to Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate member of the politburo and FAR first vice minister. The visit took place in connection with the ceremonies to proclaim the socialist nature of the Revolution, the Day of the Militiaman and the victory of Playa Giron. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Apr 81 p 2] 8490

FAR OFFICER PROMOTION--FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] reserve officers assigned to the Western Army were promoted to the next higher grade during a solemn ceremony held Saturday in the Mausoleum of the Bronze Titan, in Cacahual, presided over by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, and alternate member, Party Political Bureau. The promotion orders issued by the minister of the FAR were read during that ceremony, underscoring the political-military and working qualities of those who were promoted to the next higher military rank. After that, officers of our FAR presented the reservists with the insignia of their new military ranks. Those promoted also included women, mothers, working women, and family service personnel. The closing address was delivered by Brig Gen Joaquin Quintan Salas, first deputy commander, Western Army, and member, Party Central Committee, who stressed the fact that the men and women reservists of the FAR today as never before are magnificent exponents of the two basic tasks established by our commander-in-chief, that is, production and defense. He said that, during the current 3-year term, we will work to achieve a qualitative advance in the training of reserve officers and to raise the political-military level of the troops even further, thus carrying out one of the resolutions of the Second Party Congress. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 3] 5838

UNION OFFICIAL LINKS AIFLD WITH CIA, AREA UNREST

St. George's FREE WEST INDIAN in English 9 May 81 p. 6

[Text] The Commercial and Industrial Workers Union (CIWU) has called on local trade unions to stop sending members to seminars and courses sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labour Development (AIFLD).

The call was made by CIWU general secretary, John "Chalkie" Ventour, in an address to the May Day rally at Queen's Park.

Earlier in the rally, Septimus Forsythe, president of the Trade Union Council (TUC), had indicated that yet another Grenadian Christopher Strachan of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Union (SWWU) would be attending an AIFLD course in trade unionism.

But Bro Ventour who is also general secretary of the TUC, said that AIFLD has obvious connections with the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and has participated in the overthrow of several progressive governments in Latin America.

For this and other reasons, CIWU was calling for an end to AIFLD training for Grenadian trade unionists.

Bro Ventour's charges against AIFLD are understated. AIFLD is an agitation arm of the CIA, and has helped overthrow many governments.

AIFLD's history is an impeccable record of counterrevolutionary achievements.

AIFLD was formed in 1957, as a junior partner to the AFL-CIO, an older US trade union alliance formed to promote anti-communism after World War II. It is run by AFL-CIO leaders, and representatives of 70 major US monopolies operating in Latin America and the Caribbean.

AFL-CIO's president, Lane Kirkland, is also AIFLD's president. And the present chairman of AIFLD's board of directors is J. Peter Grace, head of Grace and Company, which operates many corporations and banks in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The CIA connection goes back to 1951, when CIA operatives infiltrated all AFL-CIO affiliates in the US and abroad. Their principal task was to engage in

recruited and organized in trade unions in other countries under CIA guidance. They infiltrated intelligence informants, and brainwashed union members into becoming affiliates and spies.

With funds funneled in the Cuban movement, the CIA then set up AIFLD.

The CIA was holding key posts in AFI-100 and AIFLD affiliated unions aided the overthrow of Guatemala in 1954, when the Jacobo Arbenz government was overthrown. And they gave generous assistance to Cuban counter-revolutionaries after the 1959 Cuban revolution.

In 1960, AIFLD helped bring down the progressive Guatemalan government led by the Guatemalan Revolutionary Party and Dr. Cheochee Jagan. And the year after, AIFLD set up trade unions in the Dominican Republic against the progressive government led by Juan Bosch.

AIFLD participated actively in engineering the overthrow of the progressive Salvadoran Alliance government in Chile in 1973, and during the 1973-74 period, when Britain was in the grip of the crippling miners strike, the CIA, through AFI-100, infiltrated over 50 agents into the British trade unions.

AIFLD actively backed US military interventions over a period in the Korean People's Democratic Republic (North Korea), Cuba, the Congo, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The basic foundation of AIFLD and AFI-100 "seminars" and "courses" is anti-communism, and with the growth of such ideas in the Caribbean, the region has been radicalized by AFI-100's and AFI-100's international agenda.

Over the years, AIFLD has been able to penetrate trade unions in virtually every Caribbean country, Germany included.

Through its seminars, trade unionists are acquainted in the basic methods of attacking and overthrowing the spread of progressive ideas in each island's trade union movement.

In 1960, AIFLD was 'born' when it penetrated the SAGU. The heavyweight in SAGU, the active financial director, is responsible for AIFLD's training programs in the Caribbean. SAGU's vice-president, Valentine Sawyer, was attacked in AIFLD seminar after the Revolution has publicly attested to the revolutionary nature of AIFLD courses and seminars.

Continued

The active trade unionists are being organized by AIFLD and public relations are being carried out by the Max Bell Foundation. AIFLD is the main force behind the AIFLD-affiliated leadership.

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But the American magazine, CENTERSPY, recently revealed that anti-socialist literature and printing machines were being bought with the money and smuggled into Poland, while another newspaper revealed that the AFL-CIO has illegally smuggled \$165,000 (US) into Poland for anti-government forces.

(S); 1025

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN--Georgetown, Tues., (CANA)--Guyana has been granted a ten million dollar (US) balance of payments support loan from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development, the official GUYANA NEWS AGENCY reported here. The agency said the loan agreement was signed in Vienna, recently, by Guyanas Vice-President for Economic Planning and Finance, Desmond Hoyte, and Dr Mahsoun Jalal, chairman of the fund's governing body. Under the agreement, the Government here may use the loan proceeds to import capital goods, spare parts and inputs required for agricultural and industrial production, as well as food-stuff and other essential consumer goods, the agency said. The loan is the fifth to be extended by the fund to Guyana, which previously benefited from a project and three balance of payments support loans amounting to 12.6 million dollars (US) the agency added. The loan is interest-free, with a service charge of 0.5 per cent per annum, and has a ten-year maturity, including a three-year grace period. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 May 81 p 5]

J2.5 BILLION IN EXPENDITURES PROVIDED IN 1981-82 ESTIMATE

Highlights of Allocations

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 14 May 81 p 6

[Text] The 1981/82 estimates of expenditures, the first to be presented by the new JLP administration, were tabled in the House of Representative on May 7. They call for expenditure of over \$2.5 billion.

Some half a billion more than the Budget tabled last May, the 1981/82 Estimates propose gross expenditure of \$2,584,447,941. The net figure to be voted is \$2,561,668,932 after allowing for appropriations-in-aid (Government receipts and transfers) of \$22,839,009.

The Estimates were formally referred to the Standing Finance Committee of the House which began a scheduled three-day study Tuesday. The Budget Debate is scheduled to start on Thursday May 21.

Major allocation in the Estimates go to the Ministry of Finance, as is customary. Of a total \$1,036,667,662, over \$424 million is allocated to meet Public Debt Charges, a reflection of the state of public financing.

Other major allocations in the estimates were for the Ministry of Education—\$135.3 million; Ministry of National Security and Justice \$216.4 million; Ministry of Local Government \$210.8 million; Ministry of Health \$177.7 million; and Ministry of Agriculture \$147.3 million.

Allocations have been made in the Ministry of Finance for an \$18 million Special Investment Programme as well as a major increase in the budget of the Urban Development Corporation from 53 million last year to \$12.5 million for infrastructure work, on the capital side of the Ministry's expenditure.

Also on the capital side, a \$2.1 million allotment has been made to the Small Industries Finance Company Limited which has taken over the functions of the Development Venture Capital Financing Company Limited, the Small Business Loan Board and the Small Enterprises Development Corporation (SEDCO).

In the Ministry of Education, on the recurrent side, there is \$92 million for infant, primary and all-age schools. The budget for schools radio and television broadcasts has been upped from \$409,000 to \$482,000; grant to the Schools'

primary service up to \$1 million from \$425,000; \$16.1 million up from \$6.3 million for post-secondary education with emphasis on the Passlev Gardens Technical College in Portland, which opened recently and will accommodate approximately 100 students; \$15.9 million for high schools; \$6.1 million for Comprehensive School; \$1.5 million for trade and vocational schools; \$9 million for technical schools; \$6.2 million in grants to infant centres and basic schools; \$2.9 million, up from \$41,298 for schools for handicapped children, and \$1 million for assistance to parents.

Capital expenditure in the Ministry of Education includes \$4 million for the repair, extension and construction of primary schools and \$1.8 million for additional furniture and equipment for secondary schools.

The Ministry of National Security and Justice Budget includes \$18.1 million for maintenance and provision of the Jamaica Defence Force; \$879,576 for the Financial Intelligence Unit; \$6.2 million for construction of and improvement to police stations and \$1.5 million for major police equipment.

The Ministry of Local Government's budget includes estimates of \$12.4 million for road construction and improvement; \$2.2 million for minor water supply systems; \$1.5 million (up from \$500,000) for indigent housing; and \$16.3 million for major water supply projects, namely, the Montego Bay/Palmouth project and the Greater Manchester project.

In the Ministry of Health allocation, more have been made for primary health care services and there have been increased allocations for the training of nurses, midwives, assistant nurses, auxiliaries and 200 community health aides, 60 of whom will be stationed in Kingston and St. Andrew.

In the Ministry of Agriculture, \$1 million has been made available for live-stock research in the recurrent budget and in the capital side \$2.5 million for live-stock research, \$10.5 million for banana research and development; \$5 million for live-stock research; \$1.4 million for major irrigation projects; \$1 million for small farmer loan programme; \$1 million for Agriculture development credit facility programme; and \$4.5 million for subsidy assistance.

Other reductions from the State Budget include a reduction in the basic cost subsidy to the Ministry of Tourism from \$1.5 million to \$17 million; a reduction in the basic cost subsidy to the Ministry of Education from \$1.5 million to \$1.7 million and in Food Farm subsidy from \$1.5 million to \$1.7 million.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, 1984-1985 BUDGET

The Ministry of Education Budget for 1984-1985 will be spent as set out in the following table. The figures are based on the Budget of Representatives 1984-1985. Source: Public Accounts and Ministry of Education, Hon. Ewart Sayer.

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Over a Billion to Finance

Over a billion dollars has been allocated to the Ministry of Finance and Planning in the 1981-82 Estimates of Expenditure, making the Ministry once again the largest recipient of funds in the Budget.

A sum of \$519,038,722 is provided for Recurrent expenditure and a sum of \$517,629,500 for Capital expenditure. The figures represent an increase over the 1980-81 Ministry expenditure of \$445,920,150 (Recurrent) and \$338,782,700 (Capital).

Of the \$519-million provided for the Ministry under the head of Recurrent expenditure, the central provision is \$63,150,296 for the Ministry proper, the main subheads here being Subsidies which get \$37 million and Personal Emoluments, \$15,808,134.

Debt Charges, amounting to \$424,023,856, swell the Recurrent side of the Ministry's allocation.

On the capital side, a major item is Repayment of Loans, for which a sum of \$13,057,854 is provided.

Contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank account for \$3,900,000 and those to the Caribbean Development Bank call for \$1,207,000.

Purchase of shares in companies gets an allocation of \$14,947,665.

There is an increase in the provision for the Urban Development Corporation, which last year only received \$3,000,000. This year's allocation is \$13,565,000.

A sum of \$18,000,000 is provided for the Special Employment Project, \$19,842,300 is allocated to the On-Shore Oil and gas Exploration Programme; while the Rural Development Project gets \$16,000,000.

National Security High

National Security ranks high in the 1981-82 estimates of Expenditure, receiving nearly 220 million in Recurrent and Capital expenditure.

On the recurrent side, the allocation is \$104,600,267, of which the greater portion goes to the Police Force.

There is a provision of \$105,038,272 for the police under this head, of which \$81,111,537 is for the Regular Force, \$9,885,630 for the Special Constabulary, and \$14,041,105 for the Home Guard.

A sum of \$56,124,411 is provided for the Criminal Justice Force, while an allocation of \$8,109,200 is made for the Immigration and Passport Services.

The total allocation for 1981-82 is set down, the major provision is for the police stations, with \$3,385,000 being provided for police

Major military equipment gets an allocation of \$4,907,000 and \$3,189,000 is set aside for construction for the Defence Force.

Another provision in the National Security budget, on the Capital side, is \$2,900,000 for courthouses.

USC: 3/75

EMERGENCY MEASURES AGAINST DUMPING OF FOREIGN GOODS

FL00058 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2342 GMT 29 May 81

(T081) Mexico City, 29 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexico is taking emergency protection measures in the face of the danger involved by the invasion of goods, equipment and materials of the most diverse nature from other countries of the world which are destroying themselves in competition for the Mexican market and are practicing dumping openly.

José Antonio de Olaya, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, made the warning today. He explained that while the world economy--so far as the industrialized world is concerned--clearly is stalled, Mexico's is growing at an 8 percent rate. Thus, Mexico is quite attractive to those countries which cannot sell in their own territory because of its [economic] stagnation.

On the subject of the type of exchange of the Mexican peso, he said it is being allowed to slide slowly and that the government does not want to do it any other way because it would be unnecessary and counterproductive at this time. He added that the world economy is in a very difficult situation of over dumping, and there would not be any type of exchange rate which Mexico could use to cope with such a situation. Besides, he said, there is a lot of pressure on the Mexican economy from its own growth, and everything that is being installed and produced is absorbed by the domestic market and, at this time, there is no [sufficient] ability to supply goods and services.

At present, he was speaking at the 11th Inter-American Seminar on Budgeting. He suggested that under such circumstances, Mexico, with a growing economy, modification of the exchange rate as what they say happened in 1975, with the higher cost of living, we are going to continue to live and we are not going to export anything at this time. (sentence as retained)

He pointed out that it was more time must be given to allow for everything to develop and become fixed, and when we have the foundations of a real foundation, we will find that the economy will be competitive. He Mexican industry and its competition with the world.

He also said that the government will continue to work on the Mexican economy, and that the government will be developed according to the needs of the national market. He said the production goal this year is 10 percent and that it will continue to grow. He estimated that in

accordance with the rationalization policy being followed, domestic consumption will not reach 3 million [barrels] in 1985.

On the subject of Mexico's relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said the government's policy is clear and respects the members of that organization. He asserted that Mexico does not want to subordinate its policy on such a delicate matter and will maintain an independent position, while being attentive to the development of international events.

He emphasized that Mexico will never boycott or act against OPEC policies which it not only respects but also considers them adequate; but Mexico will maintain its independence.

USA: 30.0/1390

BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS INCREASED TRADE

FL19149 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2107 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 29 May (NOTIMEX)--Present circumstances are favorable for Brazil and Mexico to work toward the long term goal of a common market, profiting from their complementary economies and their political will to seek greater and mutually beneficial cooperation. This was stated by Paulo Maluf, the governor of the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, when he met today with the Mexican secretary of trade, Jorge de la Vega Dominguez.

On his part, the Mexican secretary proposed that an analysis be made of the agricultural-livestock and industrial (areas) in which the South American nation has reached greater competitiveness with a view to increasing Mexico's purchases in these areas.

The governor of Sao Paulo also recognized that the level of Mexican-Brazilian trade is low--900 million dollars--but he emphasized that conditions are just right for a doubling or tripling of that amount in a short time. Maluf said it would be advisable for Mexico and Brazil to reduce tariffs as much as possible during the forthcoming negotiations at the Latin American Integration Association (ALIA) to review mutual concessions of the past 20 years.

Lastly, de la Vega Dominguez noted that efforts must be made to avoid protectionist measures that could only hurt the two nations. He said that at this moment the most important thing is to detect the main obstacles that limit their economic cooperation.

Maluf has been in Mexico since Tuesday. He leaves for Canada on Sunday.

END 05/1490

BRIEFS

FIRM GRANTED JAPANESE CREDIT--Tokyo, 2 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Japan's Export and Import Bank has granted a credit amounting to 3.35 million yen to the Mexican enterprise "Altos Hornos de Mexico." It has been reported by Japan's JIJ PRESS. The credit will be used to acquire an oxygen generating plant in accordance with the Mexican enterprise's expansion plan. [Text] [FLO21436 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1357 GMT 2 Jun 81]

CRD- 3010/1390

FRG TO INTENSIFY CARIBBEAN LINKS

PL141842 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Pl South, Montserrat, 14 May (CANA)--West Germany is moving to intensify its links with the Caribbean, Ambassador Vance Routette [as received] has said here. Mr Routette, who is based in Trinidad and Tobago, was in this British colony Tuesday for talks with government officials.

"The Caribbean region is playing a much more important role in world affairs than before. It is the task of officials of the Republic (of West Germany) and the region to investigate and determine the best areas for cooperation," the envoy said.

Although West Germany is a country with limited possibilities, Mr Routette said, "We are interested in worldwide contacts." On relations with the Caribbean area, Routette said his country is only at the beginning of establishing avenues for meaningful cooperation in the human, cultural, trade and political sectors.

"We are vitally interested in developing cooperation as an observer in the region," the ambassador said. "Although in recent years we have entered into official relations with most of the countries in the region we are so far not satisfied that we have explored all the possibilities for meaningful cooperation. I believe, however, if there's mutual interest and understanding we certainly will make progress," Mr Routette said.

West Germany is now attempting to ascertain from other EEC (European Economic Community) countries with more experience in the Caribbean how best to evaluate the needs of the region.

"On a bilateral basis we should not avoid any effort to exploit areas of cooperation," he said.

CSM: 3025/1013

CONARCA PROJECTS, ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS EXPLAINED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Much has been said about the work being done by CONARCA [National Commission for the Renewal of Coffee Plantations], but most of the time it concerns concrete actions rather than the nature of the program.

This revolutionary program, which combats the terrible coffee disease known as leaf rust, is worth a quick overall look.

CONARCA was conceived in answer to the costly problem of controlling coffee leaf rust by chemical means (regardless of whether the aim was to eradicate or merely to cope with it) in coffee plantations of the Carazo zone, where production was historically so low that profits, even before taxes, were insufficient to pay the cost of such control.

To neglect the disease would have been irresponsible: The plantations would have been lost and there was the danger of its spreading to the northern zone of the country (92 percent of our production).

Renewal

To deal with the problem, it was decided to renew the coffee plantations. This would increase production and productivity, yield profits, generate employment, help economize hard currency, etc., all of which is in accordance with the principles of our economic development plan.

To carry out the renewal plan, the following decisions were taken:

- All traditional coffee plantations stricken by the disease would be renewed.
- Plantations already renewed would be left standing even if they were affected by the disease. The owners would have to control the disease in accordance with the norms established by CONARCA.
- New plantations would be patterned to enable better control of rust and an average plant population of not less than three times the existing one.

Not 14,000 Manzanas

Initially, it was announced that 14,000 manzanas would be razed, a figure that was merely an estimate, since the objective was to renew the affected traditional plantations and exact figures could not be known at the start of the program. After the program got under way, realities were found not to conform to the forecasts.

The affected area turned out to be not 14,000 manzanas but only 12,382.65 manzanas contaminated. The actual coffee-planted area was approximately 70 percent of the total plantation area and its coffee tree population was 841 trees per manzana.

It had been hoped to plant the entire area that had been cleared. INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform] Caramac requested that its terrains not be planted with coffee so as to devote them to basic grains. This limited the area to 4,000 manzanas. The remainder consisted of 1,778.61 manzanas to be planted by its owners and 5,376.93 manzanas to be planted by CONARCA.

The forecast figure of 14,000 manzanas had led to expectations of 50 million trees to be planted, which in reality turned out to be only half that many.

Regardless of planted area, CONARCA had aimed to plant three trees for every one that had existed previously. At this time, there are 2.1 plantings for each previously existing one.

Solutions on the Double

To carry out the plan, it became necessary, owing to the lack of parameters and the pressure of time, to implement on the double the solutions to problems as they arose; thus, the manner of accomplishing all the operations was submitted again and again to the scientific method until the most efficient procedure was determined for each operation.

To complete the clearing of the plantations, the stump-pulling, and so forth, an all-out effort had to be deployed to procure the machinery and equipment, and to plan and implement its maintenance while in operation. All arrangements were completed in just 62 days to bring into the country the 2,190 chain saws, 950 fumigation pumps, 22 heavy tractors and 11 stump pullers, as well as the trucks, station wagons and other minor items of equipment needed for these operations.

From the labor standpoint, a joint effort had to be undertaken with the field workers to bring together enough manpower to carry out the operations. Problems arose as a result of not having taken into account the geographic origin of the workers and the migratory conditions that developed within the zones as a result of transferring workers from one plantation to another. This placed constraints on control of the projects and produced serious problems of transportation and labor yields. It took almost 3 months to reorganize permanent brigades by producing units, taking into account the aforementioned factors. Only thus was improved efficiency achieved.

The administrative structure was another major constraint.

Objectives and Functions

CONARCA's overall objectives and functions are: To diminish the incidence of rust in the zone and halt its probable advance into other areas of the country; to determine with greater accuracy the possible existence of rust in plantations adjoining the quarantined zone and in the rest of the country; if the foregoing determination results positive, to proceed immediately with the necessary steps to control the fungus and prevent its spread to other regions; to protect the areas in Nicaragua that are free of rust, thus preventing its spread to other countries; and to generate more jobs.

The basic requirement for attaining these objectives is the systematic and continuous cleaning out of the stricken zone and its surrounding area and the setting up of quarantine stations.

These razing operations have facilitated the delimitation of the zone stricken by the fungus and enabled its control by quarantine methods.

The Figures Speak for Themselves

Among the imputations leveled against the work being done are those of waste, administrative inefficiency and an astronomical cost for a faulty job being done.

The figures provide an objective response and each of the rubrics must be analyzed within its actual terms of reference.

During the period 1 December-30 November 1980, CONARCA received a total of 273,357,156.00 [unit not given] from the treasury and from suppliers and bank loans. This money was entered into our accounts without the corresponding interest, since we were supposed to receive fiscal funds and not bank loans.

In sum, the government invested in 1 year 273,357,156.00 and achieved a savings of 34 million in the cost of controlling leaf rust. There are now 21.6 million coffee trees, 18 million of which will commence producing during the 1982-1983 season, and which beginning in 1983-1984 will be producing more than 200,000 quintals of green coffee.

The APP [Peoples Property Area] now has 400 manzanas of cleared land and, finally, we have a going organization that is capable not only of dealing with the leaf rust problem but also with the problems of coffee-growing in general, and that can and must continue renewing the coffee plantations as the rate of economic development permits.

Status of the Program Itself

The incidence of leaf rust has been slashed, stemming its spread. Basically, the planting and replanting of the 5,470 manzanas have yet to be caught up on. The lumber that is out in the fields has also yet to be collected, inventoried and then sold, and what is unavoidable, to carry out the CONARCA program, is the

renewal of these plantations inside and outside the quarantined zone that between last year and now have proven to be focal points of the disease. In this category there could be as many as 1,500 manzanas more or less. This level is owing to the lack of cooperation on the part of some private producers, whose plantations had been renewed the year before and with 1961 standing with the undertaking on their part to carry out the spraying operations, which they did not do with the result that the traditional plantations bordering on these were infested.

From the organizational standpoint, a qualitative jump has been made, in the field as well as in the offices: a state of normalcy has been achieved.

The Program and the Producers

The overall plan of the program is accepted by the producers.

The qualitative aspect of its overall implementation last year, however, is rejected by them and, from their subjective viewpoint, their rejection is understandable.

Just as they questioned the use of the seed beds, some of them now doubt that the plants will survive the summer. Of course, this is being exploited for political and labor union purposes by the groups that always react against the progress of the Revolution.

Others want everything to remain status quo; they do not want to invest or spend because they doubt the outcome of the Revolution and its programs--among the latter, CONARCA.

The producers have many problems that must be examined attentively by the state so that they can be given concrete answers.

The Program and the State

Currently, CONARCA is awaiting a reply from the Ministry of Finance, to resolve its trust-central budget, and from the National Finance System, to pursue its Renewal Program, with particular attention to seedlings, that is, what has already been replanted.

CONARCA feels that there is a tendency to label the program a "failure" and to deemphasize its importance now that the state of emergency has passed. However, until the plants start producing and the whole of that vast renewal is completed, no label can be applied to the program.

It needs to be understood that CONARCA, as an institution in its own right, has to maintain a certain objective flexibility. It can be argued in support of this view that, in addition to MIDINRA's [Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform] normal problem area (production, policy, regulation, control, etc.), CONARCA's operations present another characteristic, which is that its production and work functions take place not in the APP but among private producers, requiring a special CONARCA framework among those administered by MIDINRA.

9399

CSO: 3010/1179

PRONORTE REPORTS ON PROJECTS IN NUEVA SEGOVIA

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Apr 81 p 13

[Article by Jaime Zamora]

[Text] Except for BARRICADA, which has published two articles on the cultivation and processing of sisal in the north, the mass media have reported very little on the progress being made by the Sandinist Popular Revolution in the vicinity of the border with Honduras to the benefit of the zone's town workers and farmhands.

The opening of roads with communal labor, pine nurseries, reforestation, agricultural and sisal fiber collectives are some of the projects under development in this zone of our country.

PRONORTE in Macuelizo and Santa Maria

Companero Fredman Torres, who is in charge of PRONORTE in the department of Nueva Segovia, accompanied us on our trip. The road leading to Ococona is very rough and in winter it is almost impassable.

Besides Ococona, we would visit the towns of La Quemazon and Santa Maria; the latter is just a few kilometers from the border with Honduras.

Pine Nurseries: A Reforestation Project and Source of Employment

In Ococona, PRONORTE is promoting an ambitious reforestation project, which is being administered by IRENA [Natural Resources Institute] and whose final stage is the planting of pine nurseries.

Eighty farmhands from Ococona and neighboring communities are employed in this project. They themselves say, "We have never before had a permanent job that guaranteed us the possibility of earning a fixed and steady salary." During the Somoza era, when the zone's potentates needed seasonal agricultural and cattle-raising work, these companeros were the fixed and cheap labor.

Today, the Sandinist Popular Revolution has brought them a way to earn a decent living, paying them fair wages; and they are at the same time learning new farming methods under the guidance of companeros in IRENA.

What Are the Ococona Nurseries and What Purpose Do They Serve?

This question was answered for us by companion Freeman Torres: "The indiscriminate deforestation of which the zone was a victim during the dark Somoza era, by the lumber companies that exploited the forests of the north, brought about the erosion of the soil by the rains, making it necessary to reforest them. This is the idea of the Ococona nurseries was born."

The work of finding a suitable site for them started some 2 months ago. We contracted two dibblers and, subsequently, labor from the community and other small villages, to work on the project.

As of now, 360,000 plant-holes have been filled, each with its respective shoots; our goal is to fill 840,000, which will be used to reforest 500 hectares, with a population of 1,600 plants per hectare.

The reforestation will permit the recovery of the soils in the planted sites. As the program is extended throughout the zone, the entire department will recover its ecology.

Sisal: A Farmhands Self-Help Management Initiative

Along with the Ococona forestry nursery, a sisal nursery has also been achieved by the farmhands of the locality on a self-help management basis. The full participation by the workhands in this project is something that aroused our curiosity, and we decided to interview one of its managers.

Luis Alberto Caceres Speaks

We talked with one of the locality's farmhands, Luis Alberto Caceres, whom we asked about the sisal project, and who replied as follows:

"About mid-year last year, we started thinking seriously about planting sisal, since it is one of the few crops that grow well in this zone, considering the characteristics of the terrain and the scarcity of rainfall here.

"Sisal does not need much rainfall to grow."

He continued: "A group of us farmhands got together and prodded the promoters of PROMOTIF, who advised us to apply to the National Development Bank. The bank saw the possibilities of success of the project. It lent us some 76,000 cordobas and we bought the shoots for the nursery and started immediately planting them.

"In June of this year, we will harvest them and expect to sell them for 130,000 cordobas, netting 40,000 cordobas. This money will be our working capital for our next season's planting."

We were able to observe the enthusiasm of the farmhands for their work, which they are able to carry out in peace, thanks to the guarding of the zone by the EPS [Sandinist Popular Army] and the Sandinist Popular Militias against incursions by the counterrevolutionary bands emanating from Honduras.

Construction of Schools in Ococona, La Quemazon and Santa Maria

Our trip provided us an opportunity to see the progress being made in the construction of schools in Ococona, La Quemazon and Santa Maria. They are being built with funding provided by the Ministry of Education and are expected to be completed by the end of April this year. For the first time in the history of these remote areas, heads of families will be able to send their children to school.

Twenty classrooms are being built: five in Ococona, seven in La Quemazon, and eight in Santa Maria. Not less than 20 teachers will conduct the classes.

Farmhand Suggestions

During our visit and as we were passing by the school construction, the companero farmhand who accompanied us said to us they are very happy "because the Revolution remembers us and is building schools for us and is providing us with permanent jobs. But we think," he said, "that since we ourselves are capable of manufacturing adobes and roof tiles, of sawing lumber, and of making paneling bricks, it is not necessary to build with materials brought in from the interior of the country. We were told that construction using adobes would cost 400.00 cordobas a square meter."

Santa Maria and Its Handicrafts Collective

No visitor can leave Santa Maria without seeing its Handicrafts Collective. It operates in a private home near the Sandinist Popular Militias. Twenty five companeras work in it fabricating articles from sisal fiber.

Santa Maria is a small village surrounded by mountains almost at the edge of the border with Honduras. It has 80 dwellings and 360 inhabitants.

In this Handicrafts Collective, articles are crafted for use by the farmhands in their homes and their work in the fields, such as mats, screens, cinches, rope headstalls, saddlebags, scissor sheaths, and so forth.

The Collective ensued from the planting of 15 manzanas of sisal by the members of the collective 1 year ago. Their own production of sisal fiber will begin in 1 year. Presently, to carry out their handicraft work, they are buying the fiber from neighboring villages.

For now, the companeras of the Collective are preparing themselves, learning all the secrets of working with sisal, which are being taught them by skilled farmhands from the neighboring department of Somoto.

A donation of 36,000 cordobas from the Secretariat for Municipal Affairs is sustaining the Collective for the moment. The money is administered by the Municipal Reconstruction Junta.

MIDINRA'S ENTERPRISES IN MASAYA, CARAZO, RIVAS, GRANADA

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] With the restructuring of MIDINRA [Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform], the 18 regions into which the national territory was initially divided for purposes of the agrarian reform became 7 regions, among which the departments of Masaya, Granada, Carazo and Rivas make up MIDINRA's Region III.

Operating in this region are 10 APP [Peoples Property Area] agricultural and industrial agricultural enterprises, which are fulfilling a highly important function even though they do not yet have the capability of fully resolving the problems of transforming the agriculture of the region.

The 'Benjamin Zeledon' in the Lead

The Benjamin Zeledon Sugar Enterprise produces almost 50 percent of the sugar produced by the region's APP enterprises. It is one of the enterprises with the largest number of workers; hence its social importance.

Previously, the Benjamin Zeledon Sugar Plantation worked on the basis of 2,500 manzanas of sugar cane. It is now being enlarged by adding to it 5,000 manzanas, so that the Plantation will now own 7,500 manzanas of this important crop.

The Benjamin Zeledon mill transforms the sugar cane harvest from 2,500 manzanas into sugar and molasses. A goodly portion of this production is in the hands of private producers.

During the current harvest, this APP enterprise expects to process some 330,000 tons of cane, producing an estimated 650,000 quintals of sugar.

Among the Benjamin Zeledon Plantation's most important current projects is (from the industrial standpoint) a program of factory remodelings that will enable it to increase its milling capacity, now 3,000 tons, to 3,500 tons daily. From the strictly agricultural standpoint, it is expanding its cane-planted area by 2,800 manzanas; between 40 and 50 manzanas are being planted daily.

The planting area of small producers is also being enlarged. Highly important from the standpoint of increasing sugar industry yields in the Benjamin Zeledón enterprise is the sugar plantation renewal plan, under which it is expected this year to achieve an expansion of 800 manzanas. The irrigation system is also undergoing improvement.

Other projects of this enterprise are: the building of 50 new housing units to be turned over to the workers before the end of the year; completion of the final stage in the construction of 100 housing units started last year. Improvements in the living and working conditions of the community of workers are part of the projects being undertaken by this APP enterprise.

The 'Gaspar García' and What It Is

The Gaspar García Laviana Enterprise, with an expanse of 44,200 manzanas and consisting of eight production units, provides work to 259 permanent and 249 temporary workers.

Its principal activity is the breeding, raising and fattening of cattle. It also grows cacao and bananas.

The 'Jorge Camargo' Enterprise

The Jorge Camargo Enterprise, with 5,100 manzanas of land, has a substantial number of heads of pure-bred Brahman breeders intended for crossbreeding. This enterprise has the sector's best mechanized dairy; it is expected to supply the "root stock" for the creation of other mechanized dairies in the region. It grows sugar cane in part of its area. Its mills turn out cane sap for the manufacture of pan sugar.

'Comandante Ezequiel'...Present!

The Comandante Ezequiel Enterprise is located in the Tola Region, stretching northward over an area of 48,700 manzanas and consisting of seven production units. It has an underdeveloped cattle-raising potential.

This enterprise needs a large-scale investment for livestock production. Its agricultural production has no future, its terrain being too poor for that activity.

The 'Heroes de Nandaimé' Enterprise

The Heroes de Nandaimé Enterprise has 13 production units, provides temporary work to 389 heads of families and maintains a staff of 129 permanent workers.

Eighty percent of its 40,800 manzanas are areas devoted to the production of livestock. It has a traditional dairy that is now tending toward mechanization; its cattle breeding, raising and fattening activities are slowly picking up again. In the strictly agricultural sector, this enterprise allocates a portion of its terrain to the growing of rice and sorghum; large expanses of its terrains with a potential for large-scale cultivation of rice require heavy economic investments.

The 'Javier Guerra' Sugar Plantation

The Javier Guerra Sugar Plantation is another enterprise whose principal activity revolves around the production of cane sugar. Currently, its activity consists solely of the planting of this product, since its sugar-producing machinery has not yet been reactivated.

It is hoped that by the next sugar cane season it will not only be planting but also taking part in sugar production.

The 'Pikin Guerrero' Enterprise

The Pikin Guerrero Enterprise is devoted to cultivation of coffee in the departments of Masaya, Carazo and Granada, over an area of approximately 2,570 manzanas. It also has 2,531 manzanas of coffee plantations under development, 1,804 manzanas of which it will plant this year. This APP enterprise will also plant 2,000 manzanas of beans for foundation seed to be used in the production of registered and certified seed for the year-end crop this year. It has an expanse of 21,300 manzanas of land, comprising 17 production units. It provides permanent jobs to 872 workers and temporary work to 750 heads of families.

The 'Mauricio Duarte' Enterprise

The Mauricio Duarte Enterprise manages nine coffee processing establishments. Its production depends upon the deliveries of coffee beans by private growers in the state-controlled sector. It provides temporary work to 370 heads of families and permanent jobs to 113 other workers.

The 'Camilo Ortega' Enterprise

The Camilo Ortega Enterprise has 25,900 manzanas of terrain grouped into eight production units employing 190 permanent workers and 472 temporaries.

Its activities revolve around the production of cotton, bananas and basic grains, in addition to the livestock production currently under development in the El Balsamo and El Aceituno production units in the department of Masaya.

The 'Claudia Chamorro' Fruit Enterprise

The Claudia Chamorro Fruit Enterprise, formerly known as the Gran Lago Fruit Enterprise, produces tomato concentrate and products derived from it. It also processes fruits for juices. It provides 68 permanent jobs and 34 temporary ones. It intends this year to diversify its production and channel it into the processing of products native to the Zone.

Social Programs

To respond to the basic needs of the workers in the fields, especially those of the APP, MIDINRA Region III's "Social Programs," in coordination with other Ministries and Agencies involved in the social betterment of our nation's

underprivileged sector, is working in the areas of public health, nutrition, supplies, education and housing. In the Camilo Ortega and Pikin Guerrero Enterprises, with regard to health programs, medical services were provided to 10,000 compañeros, 32 first-aid stations were installed, and 18 public health specialists were trained.

In the area of supplies, 18 CAR's [Rural Supply Centers] were set up, which are serving more than 1,200 workers. Under the Nutrition Program, the soybean program is promoting the soybean as a substitute nutritional product, as well as its planting and cultivation as a garden crop to improve the field workers' diet. Housing units were repaired and built in various production units. Schools have been built and roads improved. All of this has taken place in the department of Masaya.

In Granada, health services were provided to 14 production units, where 26 first-aid stations were installed and 18 public health specialists were trained. Twenty CAR's were installed throughout the department.

Some 8,000 persons, including field workers and their families, received medical attention in 25 state-owned production units in the department of Carazo. In this department, MIDINRA Region III's Social Programs trained 26 public health specialists and installed an equal number of first-aid stations in the APP production units. Six CAR's are operating there at present. Under the Nutrition Program, support has been given to the planting of family-size vegetable gardens for home consumption needs in the state-owned production units. Also in these units, housing and field living quarters have been repaired and built and aid has been given for the repair of rural schools.

In Pivas, the Health Programs have benefited some 3,000 persons in 36 APP production units, where 40 first-aid stations have been installed. Six CAR's are operating in them.

Region III PROCAMPO

With the object of raising the levels of organization, production and productivity of the small and medium regional producers, Region III's PROCAMPO [Farm Workers Programs], during 1980, provided technical assistance and financial and marketing orientation to 6,606 small and medium producers organized into CAS's [Sandinist Agricultural Cooperative], CCS's [Credits and Services Cooperatives], and CDT's [Work Collectives] in the departments of Masaya, Granada, Carazo and Rivas. The small and medium agricultural producers of this Region participated in agricultural production throughout an area of 27,185 manzanas, in which they grew basic grains, garden vegetables, sesame seed, fruits, tobacco, etc.

PROCAMPO's attention to small and medium producers was provided by 64 specialists in this region, where 3 Centers and 4 Subcenters of Agricultural Development are in operation. The 369 staffed cooperatives are located in 30 municipalities in these 4 departments and they comprise: 129 CAS's, 124 CCS's and 116 CDT's.

9399

CSO: 3010/1179

TERRORIST DAMAGE IN LIMA ESTIMATED AT SEVERAL MILLION SOLES

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Apr 81 p 49

[Text] Terrorist escalation in different sectors of the capital caused material damage estimated at several million soles. As the result of dynamite attacks perpetrated by elements which the police described as of the extreme left, three regional schools buildings of the Ministry of Education, a kindergarten and the parish office of the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary were seriously damaged.

Following these deplorable attacks, which took place a few hours before the beginning of classes for the current school year, the Civil Guard of the Second Region carried out a quick operation which resulted in the arrest of two of the terrorists, who were caught as they attempted to activate a homemade bomb (with five sticks of dynamite) at Regional School No 5, San Isidro.

The prisoners are Eduardo Palomino Ladron de Guevara, 23, a student of Huamanga University (Ayacucho) and Honorato Pedro Chavarria Eguzquiza, 27, a shoemaker. Both men are natives of Callao. In their homes, the Civil Guard found a large amount of communist propaganda and explosives.

The biggest terrorist attack took place at Rimac Regional School No 3 where the dynamite sticks destroyed files and outer and inner windows and the interiors of eight classrooms at Primary School No 49, in which 640 students are enrolled, whose ages range from 4 to 6 years.

The material damage caused by the criminal actions of terrorist groups is in excess of 5 million soles, according to estimates of school principal Olga Nurena Abanto de Ortiz.

Terrorist Escalation

The dynamite attacks were conducted in a synchronized manner pursuant to a duly studied and practiced plan by extremist elements who had no qualms about attacking schools.

These acts, which were severely censured by officials of the Regional Directorates and by the public in general, were perpetrated by several groups of extremists who used different vehicles to travel about, some of which have already been identified by the Civil Guard.

The first attack took place at 0110 hours yesterday morning and damaged the Regional Directorate of Metropolitan Lima, which is located at 421 Julian Acevedo Street (Santa Catalina). The perpetrators, after breaking an outside window on the first floor, threw a stick of dynamite into the Records and Certification of Studies file room. The explosion destroyed 11 windows on the principal facade of the building and several pieces of furniture. A witness saw three persons fleeing in an orange-colored pickup truck.

The second attack took place at 0115 hours when several unidentified persons threw an explosive charge against the door of the building which houses Regional School No 1 (Santa Beatriz). The explosion tore a hole in the door and broke the building's windows. The explosive wave struck an area with a radius of 100 meters causing panic among the residents and damaging a house owned by the Delgado Arevalo family, whose first and second floor windows were broken.

At 0135 hours, dynamite charges were thrown against buildings which house Primary School No 49 (Rimac Kindergarten) and the Parish Office of the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary in San Isidro, whose main door of aluminum and glass was totally destroyed. There was also damage to the Medical Consultation rooms and the offices of Father Roberto Hail (church pastor) and of the cooperative.

Next, at 0215 hours, the terrorists blew off half the wood door of Regional School No 4 in Barranco and broke the windows on the first and second floors.

The shock wave also totally destroyed the windows of three houses in the vicinity whose alarmed residents put in a call for the Civil Guard.

Police Mobilization

The Civil Guard of the Second Region and the PIP (Peruvian Investigative Police) mounted several operations designed to identify, locate and capture the planners and the material perpetrators of the serious acts of terrorism which were unleashed in the capital early yesterday morning.

Last night, it was learned unofficially that several persons tied to the extremist group Shining Path were arrested by the intelligence services of the Civil Guard and the new antisubversive unit established recently in that police organization.

In a related development, personnel of the State Security Division conducted raids against elements with known communist affiliation who are reportedly implicated in the dynamite attacks.

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PIP BEGINS FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN AYACUCHO

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Javier Ascue Sarmiento]

[Text] Ayacucho, 22 Apr--The Investigative Police of Peru, [PIP], with the collaboration of many citizens fed up with attacks against public and private property, have initiated a general offensive against the leftist extremist group, Shining Path. The first skirmishes have already taken place in the region, it was learned.

The offensive coincided with the arrival of the superior director of the PIP, Gen Eduardo Ipinze Rebatta, who was specially commissioned by the Ministry of Interior.

Ipinze is coordinating a plan designed to deliver a harsh blow to extremism, which is seeking to spread chaos in Ayacucho and other Andean departments in the center of the country and thereby destabilize the democratic government.

During the initial raid in remote areas which were identified thanks to the collaboration of the populace, the police arrested seven members of Shining Path, including three university students and three high school students who were being used by Marxism.

Again with the valuable assistance of the people, PIP agents are now on the trail of another 18 persons who have been identified; and it is estimated that they will be apprehended in the next few hours.

Minors

During a early meeting with the press, PIP General Ipinze Rebatta put a group of prisoners on display here yesterday who were the perpetrators of many dynamite attacks in recent weeks.

Three of them were identified as students of the National University of Huamanga: Gregor Jesus Chancanampa Quispe, Eduardo Elias Reyes Conilla and Salvador Silva Gormado; and three minors who are high school students and one 16-year-old youth, whose names have been kept confidential.

The PIP director reported that this group had participated in at least a dozen attacks, causing serious damage to public property and subsequent panic among the residents of the respective areas.

He said that the Shining Path leaders have established "people's schools" to indoctrinate the peasant masses and to train them for the armed struggle against the legally established government.

"We are engaged in a fight without quarter against terrorism," Ipinze Rebatto said. He then announced the imminent arrival in this capital of new police units "to put an end once and for all to the activities of extremism which is causing so much damage to the country."

Ipinze also displayed 15 sticks of dynamite found in the possession of the captured group, as well as subversive posters and plans for the next attacks on municipalities, the office of the Departmental Prefecture and PIP and Civil Guard offices, among others.

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C&O: 3010/1243

BRIEFS

WAGE INCREASES--Basseterre, St. Kitts, Saturday. (CANA)--St Kitts-Nevis Premier Kennedy Simmonds has last night announced big pay increases for public servants and a regrading of posts in the civil service. The salary increases, ranging from 40 to 50 per cent, will be made from July, retroactive to January this year. Dr Simmonds, in a nationwide broadcast also disclosed that a committee had been set up to examine the wages of domestic servants, shop assistants and supervisors with a view to improving the minimum wage scales for these private sector workers. Regarding a report on classification of posts in the public service, Dr Simmonds said: "I am happy to report that Cabinet has considered the report and has made a decision so that recommendations which have been adopted by Cabinet will also be implemented at the same time the salary increase is given." This regrading, he said, will cost Government EC\$350 000 (one EC dollar equals 37 cents US) additional to the nine million dollars of the payout, he said. [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 10 May 81 p 1]

CSO: J025

CHAMBERS MUST FIND CANDIDATES FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 10 May 81 p 6

[Article by John Babb: "Chambers Must Now Look to the Elections"]

[Text] Now that 52-year-old Prime Minister George Chambers has been firmly installed as Political Leader of the People's National Movement (PNM), his first major task at hand is to find a good slate of party candidates to contest the upcoming general elections, due later this year.

That is going to be no easy task.

At the outset, there is the general feeling that Mr Chambers is likely to call elections earlier than scheduled, and for a number of reasons.

First and foremost is the view that he can safely surf-board his way to victory on the tidal wave of sympathy generated by the death of his predecessor--Dr Eric Williams.

In addition, the PNM's election machinery, powered by its Women's League, is some jumps ahead of the opposition, with the women prepared to dig their heels in, since they are out to show that the PNM can win an election without its late founder--Dr Williams.

There is also the feeling that Mr Chambers ought to call an early date to enable him to get down to business with his new Cabinet as early as possible.

On the other hand, there are those who feel that the quiet and unassuming Political Leader and Prime Minister may want to buy time for a few of the major Government projects to come fully on stream before he faces the electorate.

That may remain only a wish, for in the few remaining months to the general elections, it seems unlikely that projects or utilities, could improve all that significantly.

As far as the telephones go, it is fine that New York, London, Toronto and the Caribbean are now at our fingertips through direct dialling, but it is still hell to dial some parts of Trinidad and Tobago.

Electricity and water are a bit better for some people. But then how much better can they get. Some areas claim to be still without water.

And the bus situation could not be worse.

From all indications the chances seem better for Mr Chambers to call an early election.

But unlike previous elections in the past decade, the PNM must find candidates with more weight in their respective areas for this upcoming election.

No longer so

Previously, many of PNM's tenth-raters were voted in on the strength of Dr Williams's charisma (as published) and impact. This is no longer so.

The candidates going in with Mr Chambers must be able to carry a good percentage of their constituencies' votes on their own to succeed.

This would mean for the new Political Leader, tougher screening sessions for his candidates.

While it would be expected that stalwarts like Mr Kamaluddin Mohammed (Barataria), Mr Iyrol Mahabir (San Fernando West), Mr Overand Padmore (Port of Spain West), and Mr Patrick Manning (San Fernando East) will be automatic selections, Mr Chambers will have to consider the policy to be adopted with respect to the so-called "millstones."

He can look at it this way. As far as he is concerned, they are not millstones. That was a personal label hung on by his predecessor. And, at least two of the so-called millstones do carry a lot of weight in their respective constituencies, even more than some others not so tagged.

Former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Lionel Robinson, reportedly has his constituency of Tobo/Manzanilla all wrapped up; so too does former Works Minister, Mr Victor Campbell, in Ortoire/Mayaro. Both are quite popular within the party and in their own constituencies.

At the same time constituencies will have to be found for some present Senators who may wish to face the polls.

Prospects like National Security Minister, Senator John Donaldson, and Attorney General, Senator Selwyn Richardson, immediately come to mind.

Ideally Suited

In the meantime, there are murmurings on the hustings that Home Affairs Minister of the 1960's, Mr Gerard Montano, may be offering himself as a candidate, and as the type of politician ideally suited to the current situation. Veiled hints, very far-fetched though, even link him as a prospect for Deputy Prime Minister, if ever it is decided to have such a position.

Like former Reeling Authority chairman, Mr John O'Halloran, also a Minister of the 1960's, Mr Montano resigned in 1970--the year of the "Black Power" disturbances--and party members may not easily accept him as a candidate in view of the 1970 experience.

In any event it is doubtful whether Prime Minister and Political Leader Chambers would wish to introduce old blood. He is more likely to seek replacements from among the young party members.

The situation is one which obviously calls for some very hard thinking by the new Political Leader.

Last week's acceptance of the resignation of Mr John O'Halloran from the post of chairman of the Racing Authority is seen by many as Mr Chambers's quiet preparation for "Judgement Day" at the polls, for over the past months the Caroni Racing Complex had been the butt of much adverse comment by the public.

How he intends to proceed with this complex political thorn remains to be seen. Many hint at a project scale-down as the way out.

In addition, there may be other resignations in the pipeline of acceptance.

In view of widespread public comment about alleged corruption in many areas, Mr Chambers, it is believed, may well use public integrity as his main political plank in the upcoming election.

It is an old fad of the PNM to which only lip service has been paid in the past.

Mr Chambers's first major move in this direction could be implementation of the constitutional provision, setting up an Integrity Commission--sections 138 and 139.

For despite the pledge in its 1976 election manifesto, to "enact as a matter of urgency constitutional amendments and legislation calculated to require public disclosure of assets and liabilities by the Prime Minister, leaders of all political parties contesting elections, and disclosures to the Integrity Commission," nothing has been done so far.

No move has as yet been made either by the party to carry out another of its longstanding pledges--legislation to disavow conflicts of interests by requiring complete disclosure to Parliament of all contracts, assets--for example, sources or landholding--sources of income from any business concern that might affect, or be thought by reasonable persons as calculated to affect, discharge by a legislator of his public trust.

Confidence And Trust

In other words, the new Political Leader has to cover quite some ground to shore up public confidence and trust in the operations of his Government.

Another area to which Mr Chambers is expected to give some thought is to how, when and in what areas incentives may be offered to pitchfork productivity.

On a personal note, the new Prime Minister, rumour has it, may not want to move in to the Prime Minister's residence, which was occupied by his predecessor. The "live environment" is just not his style.

one suggestion is that a new house be found for Mr Chambers and the old Prime Minister's residence--as some Government members agree--could be made into a national museum. On the other hand the country can't be expected to go house-hunting every time it gets a new Prime Minister.

There are many areas in which Mr Chambers will also be required to do some fast thinking, due to the limited time-span at his disposal before going into the elections.

Tobago immediately comes to mind. It would be interesting to see the strategy he would employ to bring Tobago back into the PNM fold.

And last, but by no means least, if and how he proposes to reshuffle his Ministers.

CSO: 3023

CLARKE DISPUTES SENATOR'S ACCOUNT OF WILLIAMS' DEATH

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 10 May 81 p 1

[Text] President Ellis Clarke said yesterday that it was not Senator Mervyn de Souza who informed him of the death of Prime Minister, Dr Eric Williams on March 29. He also denied that he had given Senator de Souza any instructions to cap the news of the death.

President Clarke was commenting on a statement made on Trinidad and Tobago Television on Monday last, in which the Senator recalled the Prime Minister's last hours and events afterwards.

Senator de Souza said it was he who informed the President of the death and that the President had given instructions to "cap the news."

"It is quite possible," President Clarke said yesterday "that because of his close attachment to the Prime Minister, Senator de Souza was disoriented by the sudden shock of seeing the condition of his leader. He came to me tearfully and announced that the Prime Minister was dying. From what he said I feared that it was only his loyal optimism that led him to this belief. My own fear was the Prime Minister was dead. I asked him to return and find out the position. Later I had a telephone call from the Prime Minister's House--not from Senator de Souza but from someone else, stating that the Prime Minister was dead. I did not speak to Senator de Souza and certainly gave him no instructions to 'cap the news.' It was indeed the first time I had heard that expression."

Here's what Senator de Souza said last Monday:

In December last year I saw the Prime Minister ill more than he was in the last week of his life and I saw a recovery within a five day period which I myself thought was impossible. On Boxing Day I went to see him and he was terribly ill and I said to him, what on earth is happening to you, and he said, it was a virus that was going around. By New Year's Day the man had completely recovered to work late at night from New Year's until his speech at the PNM Convention.

I remember the Friday night when he finished the speech. It was about 11 p.m. and I took the speech in the folder he always used and he said to me that he would wait until I had finished and brought the speech back for him. So that I saw a man who was very ill and had recovered within a five day period. So in the last few days when I saw him ill again I was all along convinced that he was

having another bout and I knew that when the Poul was in bloom he suffered with sinus. This was a regular feature every year for the five years I worked with him. As soon as the Poul was in blossom, Eric Williams had hay fever. So again I put it down to the fact that he was having a bout of his illness and would recover again. There was never a single thought or possibility of his not doing the same thing he had done in December.

Another thing was that he insisted he did not want to see a doctor. That was his own private affair and I did not probe or find out any reasons why. When I realised on Sunday afternoon that he looked as if a doctor had to be called, I called Errol and said: Look we will have to act as a group because when he recovers and starts taking off his wrath on us, it should affect a lot of us, not one person. [as published] So it was Ken Julien, Errol Mahabir and myself, and we said when he recovers and is annoyed at us for having called a doctor he would be annoyed at all of us, and so I went Ken Julien to look for Dr Ince.

I could not believe for a moment that he was dying. I reached the point where I was looking into his face at the point where he was dying. When I got there on Saturday John Donaldson had just left and apparently he had disagreed with what John was saying, for when I got there he was still a little annoyed that John was saying he was going to bring his own doctor to see him. He was still quarrelling that John did not recognise that he did not want to see any doctor. And then we started talking about what we were going to do the following week in San Fernando, that Ken Julien was preparing his speech for ISCOTT, that he was going not to make a formal speech but a sort of party political rapping with the party afterwards in Skinner Park.

There was going to be a large rally in Skinner Park following the Iscott opening. Dr Williams was going to leave the formal Iscott opening and go to Skinner Park where we were planning to have 25,000 people. And we were talking generally about what was going to be the theme and Errol was preparing something and I was preparing something. He was looking a little weak, there is no doubt but he was the sort of person who did not like to show his private feelings.

I said to him sit down, Claudia will show me out, and he said: What happen to you, you don't think I can show my guests out in my own house. He said. See you as usual. But John Donaldson had been worried and he called me and Errol on Sunday early and we said let both of us go and try to convince him that he should see a doctor. I arrived first and Errol after. We went in to him and again he was adamant not to see a doctor. I remembered that at Christmas time after he got over his illness, we said he should still see a doctor because the bout of flu might have weakened him. And a Japanese doctor came, so I asked him whether he would be prepared for the same arrangement and he said yes. During that time the possibility of death had not entered our minds at all. I had seen the man very ill at Christmas time and he recovered.

When he died it was incomprehensible. I remembered that in the Constitution, the President should be the first person notified and when Dr Ince said I can't feel a heart beat and I can feel no pulse, and I said No No that can't be possible, I jumped in the car and went across to the President and told him what had happened. He said to me that he needed time enough to put everything in motion and therefore we should try as much as possible to keep the news down, to cap it

were his words. I rushed back to the house to see if I could get Ken Julien to tell him the same thing, as Ken and myself were there, but Ken had already left and I believe had already informed some of the other Ministers.

But the instructions were to give the President time to put in place all the things he had to do constitutionally, so when people talk their nonsense now about people keeping the news away from the public because there are ulterior motives, they have to realise that the death of a Prime Minister there are certain things which have to be done constitutionally. I was merely carrying out the President's instructions. I was the one he said try to cap the news as much as possible.

I went back to the house. Jim Rodriguez was there, the Chief of Security and I told him: The Chief is dead and cap the news until the President has had the chance to do what he has to do. I then left and got the Party Chairman, brought him to the President's house and then left and went home.

CSO: 3025

EDITORIAL BACKS CARIBBEAN HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 14 May 81 p 8

Editorial: "Question of Ideology"]

[Text] If the Caribbean Community is to acquire fresh impetus and renewed popular interest, there must be an early resumption of Heads of Government meetings.

During the last few years of the life of the late Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, this country evinced little interest in such meetings and it is possible that this discouragement did as much as anything else to stall the regional integration movement.

Now, however, the survey of Caricom carried out by the team under Mr William Demas has given the agreement new hope for the eighties.

Some of the hypotheses upon which the team made its conclusions, though, are somewhat feeble. For instance, the team felt that ideological differences among Caricom members were real but exaggerated. This, we think, is naive in the extreme.

As it in answer to this posture, Mr Edward Seaga, the new Prime Minister of Jamaica, has frankly announced his alignment with the West and also ridiculed the reluctance of our Caricom brethren to act vigorously and together internationally.

Pro-Western

Mr Seaga has called for the creation of a solid political movement among pro-Western political parties in the Caribbean and the Americas to fight for the preservation of the democratic system against "alien ideologies," thus firmly declaring that at least to him the ideological stance of Caricom countries does matter.

Mr Seaga warned that competitive political systems are penetrating the region and while member parties of the Socialist International act with common cause and collective strength, Caribbean states tend to show "commonality of interest, but no solidarity of action or fraternity of fellowship."

"Like-minded parties have no like-minded design for action or association," Mr Seaga sighed.

He instanced the case of Jamaica where "intruders" had infiltrated and his decisive victory over those "intruders" had been followed by other reverses of such ideologues elsewhere in the region.

Some time ago our Government announced there was no room in its priorities for attendance at any Heads of Government meeting, especially if it was being called merely to discuss political ideologies.

We think this attitude is just as naive as that of the Demas team and that it amounts to a dereliction of duty on the part of our Government.

It may be that the Government would like to possess a reputation for being non-aligned.

But can developing countries such as those in the Caribbean remain aloof of the intensifying East-West conflict? Mr Seaga obviously does not think so.

Invasion

The invasion of Grenada by the Cubans and the renunciation by the Grenada Government of the practice of democratic elections tell us that Grenada must be another pawn in the Russian game whether Prime Minister Bishop will admit it or not.

As such, Grenada's ideology must certainly concern all of Caricom countries.

That being so, a formula to define the way in which Caricom countries are to treat with Grenada should certainly be drawn up in the hope of lessening areas of acrimony and suspicion and to assemble the elements of common sustenance.

Ideology is always important and it is a pity that Mr Demas and his team are perhaps not the kind of political animals who know this instinctively and, therefore, feel that politics is a matter of rhetoric and elegant pursuit of economic goals instead of an often brutish search for prolonged and more powerful authority in certain hands.

The Demas team defined Caricom as being more than a trading agreement. They defined it as a means of formulating foreign policy among Caribbean states. If this is so, then the business of Caricom's leaders is to begin that task at once.

CSO: 3025

TALKS UNDERWAY WITH INDIA ON FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Article by Norris Solomon]

[Excerpt] India is being asked to asst the Trinidad and Tobago Government in the control of floods.

India's experience in the annual monsoon season is the basis for the discussions now in progress between the two countries.

Senator John Donaldson, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of National Security, spoke of Government's plans towards remedying the annual flooding problems in the Senate yesterday during debate on a land acquisition motion.

Replvng to the issue of flooding raised by Opposition Senator Kusha Haraksingh, Senator Donaldson said the Government was now in discussion with another Government on "the possibility of making that Government's experience available to us in respect of the control of floods" in the flood basins of rivers.

He said: "The particular country has a lot of experience with floods because it suffers from the annual monsoons which are a lot more than what we have here."

The Minister did not name India as the country in the Senate. However, questioned later, he confirmed that the country was India.

Discussions are being held on a Government-to-Government basis.

[In the same issue, on page 4, the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN reports that "More than 10,000 chickens of varying sizes were drowned in floods caused by overnight rains which drenched the eastern agricultural district of Sangre Chiquito--almost two miles east of Sangre Grande, yesterday. The proprietor of Eastern Farming Company in the district stated that he lost no fewer than 6,000 heads of poultry through his farm. He blamed clogged and narrow drains as being responsible for the yearly problem which is a source of constant annoyance to gardeners who lose their crops, farmers who lose their stock and householders who live with the fear of a near epidemic."]

CSO: 3025

BRIEFS

NEW TOBAGO ACTIONS--Meetings relating to the functioning of the Tobago House of Assembly will now be held in Tobago. This was announced yesterday in an official statement which also revealed that Prime Minister George Chambers had appointed two Ministers to have dialogue with the Assembly on all outstanding matters. They are Senator John Donaldson (National Security) and Mr Errol Mahabir (Minister of Energy and State Enterprises). [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 14 May 81 p 1]

OPPOSITION TO PNM--A general election is "urgently required" in Trinidad and Tobago and not a Cabinet reshuffle. This is the contention of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) in a comprehensive statement on Prime Minister George Chambers's address to Saturday's special convention of the ruling People's National Movement. ONR stressed that holding of the elections would give the population the opportunity to elect persons of proven honesty and competence. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 12 May 81 p 1] The decision of Government to reshuffle Ministers and re-designate ministries as announced by Prime Minister George Chambers at the PNM special convention on Saturday is, in the view of the National Freedom Party (NFP) an indication that all was not well during the party's stewardship over the past 25 years. According to the NFP it is a condemnation and rejection of the ruling PNM policies in the past and of "an attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the people," the party said in a statement yesterday. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 12 May 81 p 3]

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